LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**INSURANCE.**

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 132- BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 4 1928 ONE ANNA

**INSURANCE.**

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 9 June | Malwa* .. | | 10,986 |
| 16 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | Narkunda x.. | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | Delta .. | | 8,000 |
| 7 July. | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 „ | Morea .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind.. | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | Rawalpindi* .. | | 16,619 |
| 11 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 18 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 25 „ | Malwa .. | | 10,986 |
| 1 Sep | Rajputana*. .. | | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,918 |
| 15 „ | Naldera* .. | | 16,086 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind.. | | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x ... | | 16,502 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 10,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 23,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,607 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,831 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa* .. | | 10,986 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

**RATES:—**

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 14th June .. | Manora .. | 7,888 |
| 5th July .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Nov. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 27th Dec. .. | Domala .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 8th June | Rawalpindi .. | Colombo, Straits, China and Japan. |
| 25th June | †Kidderpore .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 6th July | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits, China and Japan |
| 7th July | † Alipore .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 3rd Aug. | Naldera .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 6th June | Karapara .. | East and South Africa. |
| 6th „ | Baroda .. | Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 8th June | Varsova .. | Busreh via Karachi |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesday and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 19th May | 3rd June |
| *Bingo Maru .. | 6047 | 21ts „ | 3rd „ |
| *Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30th „ | 12th April |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 15th June | 27th June |
| *Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30th „ | 14th July |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16th July | 30th „ |
| * Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 29th „ | 12th Aug. |

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Hakusan Maru | 14th June |
| Kitano Maru | 28th June |
| Haruna Maru | 12th July. |

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

| | |
|---|---|
| Atsuta Maru | 13th June. |
| Kashima Maru | 27th June. |

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

| | |
|---|---|
| Korea Maru | 26th June |
| Shinyo Maru | 10th July. |

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**THOSE**

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

**Kamshastra**

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

**Income-Tax & Super-Tax**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497. Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

**Swami Vivekananda**

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekanand's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

**Seventh Edition**

With Two Portraits and Appreciations.

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

**SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF**

Raja Ram Mohun Roy.
Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

**Indian Statesmen.** Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

**Eminent Mussalmans.** Biographical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

**Hinduism.** By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

**Indian National Evolution.** By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

**The Governance of India.** By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I R." Rs. 2-8.

**The Mission of Our Master.** Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

**Daily Edition.**

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year ..... | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months ..... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| 1 Month ..... | 1 14 | 2 4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

**KATNI**

**FRENCH CHALK**

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

**KATNI**

**SOAP STONE**

*LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.*

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

**WESTERN INDIA**

**Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1|2 | Rs. 18 |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

## INSURANCE

**HINDUSTHAN**

**Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.**

*Head Office:*—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922 Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927 is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.*

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to:—*

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

**COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.**

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

**"FORWARD"**

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

**For ADVERTISEMENT**

**SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH**

Unique Opportunity Offered For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

*Apply t once to:*—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

## Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A NURSE for the Kennedy Hospital. Pay up to Rs. 40 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, &c., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay, before the end of June, 1928.
A 30513

WANTED—STUDENTS, failed in Matric or School Final for Sub-Overseer Course 1-1/4 years, Overseer Course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Desai Falia, Broach.
A R949

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

**THE GWALIOR**
**SUN BRAND**
**PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

**YUSUF BUILDING,**
**Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.**
**Tel. No. 21986.**

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—SPACIOUS FLAT with ground floor with independent accommodation, and air and light at Ripon Road, opp: Bora Musjid. Apply H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & CO., 208, Nagdevi Street.
C R942

TO LET—Comfortable airy double ROOMS, on third floor, Gulamhusen Building, Lal Bag, Parel. Rent reasonable. Apply ALADIN GULAMHUSEN, Chakla, Bombay 3.
C R946

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE, FREE—Purchasers of Royal Commercial Directory for India, Burma and Ceylon, (2nd Edition, Rs. 2 only) will have their Business advertisements Free in the 3rd Edition in the Press, "Hindu" Agent Quilon S. I.
L R947

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in used cars and Trucks! MONITOR, 6 seater, good running order, Rs. 400. FORD, 10 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 750. A. C. 2 seater, overhauled and painted, Rs. 600. OLDSMOBILE, 5 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 650. BUICK, 6 seater, splendid condition, Rs. 800. DURANT, 5 seater newly painted, Rs. 575. WILLYS KNIGHT, runs like new, Rs. 550. PEUGEOT, 4 seater, Rs. 600. G. Mc. KENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30508

## MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

## LOANS.

LOAN & MORTGAGES—2,500/- Loan granted without interest for ten years. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. Agents both Sex wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay.
R R944

## PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

## MEDICAL

WHITE LEPROSY—WHITE PATCHES—Surely cured in a month by these harmless Electuary for Internal and oil for External uses. On failure price refunded. Price together Rs. 7/- Tibbi Medical Works, No. 65, Darbhanga.
F R925B

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD**
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suiter with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

## EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—B. Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the Intermediate with Phys., Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, Fuels, Metallography, Pyrometry, etc. Well-equipped Laboratories and Workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognised by Government. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.
M 30500

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M R948

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—**

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.**

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 413 of 1926.

WAMAN RAJARAM and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KHETSEY LALJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 17th day of January, 1927 and Judge's Order dated 31st January, 1928, herein the right, title and interest of the defendant in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga Road on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 40 of the Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3021 (1), Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Jayaram Dadra, on the West by the property of Pandurang Shridhar, on the North by the Private road and vacant ground belonging to the temple of Walkeshwar, on the South by the property of Laxman Dhondu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30457

**When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."**

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
**Charlie Chaplin**
IN
**THE CIRCUS**
It's Funny Enough to make a Lion roar—and you too!
**THE CIRCUS**
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS
The Film that Compelled the
**PRINCE OF WALES**
to laugh continuously for an hour and a half in London!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
TO DAY 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
**BOOTH TARKINGTON'S**
WORLD FAMOUS STORY
**BOY OF MINE**
Poignant story of a Man who was a
**SUCCESS AS A HUSBAND**
BUT
**FAILURE AS A FATHER**
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
TO-DAY 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE STORY THAT STARTLED
TWO CONTINENTS
**RECOMPENSE**
WITH
**MARIE PREVOST**
AND
**MONTE BLUE**
AND
PATHE GAZETTE

**EMPRESS THEATRE**
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
**T M MIX**
AND
**TONY**
THE WONDER HORSE
IN
**THE LAST OF THE DUANES**
A STIRRING TALE OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

## AUCTION SALE.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ENGLISH SEMI PORCELAIN TABLEWARE.

The undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. a consignment of English Semi Porcelain tableware comprising dinner sets for 12 and 6 persons, tea sets, plates of sizes.

Will be sold in lots to suit the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

## BANKING

**Allahabad Bank Ltd.**
Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

**Imperial Bank of India**
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.**
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 99,500,000
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | Singapore |
| Bombay | London | Shimonosakai |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Sourabaya |
| Calcutta | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Canton | Manila | Samarang |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO
Manager.

**SAVE EYES**
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

## BANKING

**Bank of India, Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

**Bank of Baroda Ld.**
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000
HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Hartbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
P. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

**SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.**
PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE, most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist, Unsolicited Testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (Monthly Details), Rs. 2; (Weekly Details) Rs. 5; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life-Reading Rs. 10. V. P. Charges Extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist), Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Readon Street (Room No. XI), Calcutta.

Awarded
**Gold Medals**
in 1912.
**Mohanlal & Co.**
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## LONDON BULLION MARKET.

We have received the following London weekly bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. dated London 16th ultimo.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

Gold:—

The Bank of England gold reserves against notes amounted to £160,326,660 on the 9th instant (as compared with £159,315,960 on the previous Wednesday), an increase of £6,420,345 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The South African gold arrival this week amounted to £898.000 and was offered in the open market yesterday. An unknown buyer purchased about £250,000, and £160,000 was taken for the Trade and India. Most of the balance was acquired by the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £73.000 during the week under review:—

| | Received. | Withdrawn. |
|---|---|---|
| May 10th | nil | nil |
| ,, 11th | nil | £11,000 |
| ,,12th | nil | nil |
| ,,14th | nil | nil |
| ,, 15th | £455,000 | nil |
| ,, 16th | nil | £517,000 |

The receipt on the 15th instant was in bar gold from South Africa. The £528,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—'Set aside account South Africa' £500,000, Egypt £17,000 and Holland £11,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 9th inst:—

| | Imports. |
|---|---|
| British West Africa † ... | £24,719 |
| British South Africa ... | 3,285 |
| ... | £28,004 |
| | Exports. |
| Germany ... | £37,660 |
| Switzerland ... | 37,600 |
| Other countries ... | 13,967 |
| ... | £89,167 |

According to the "Times" Correspondent at Bangkok, a new Currency Act was promulgated on April 15th in fulfilment of the promise made by the Siamese Government just over a year ago to maintain exchange at 11 ticals to £stg. The tical is now definitely linked to gold, not sterling. Siam, on this point following the lead given by the Indian Government is now legally bound to keep exchange from varying more than a fraction from the pivot point of one-eleveth of the weight of gold in a sovereign. In practice, of course, the Ministry of Finance continues to receive gold exchange on London at the rate of ticals 10.80, and to sell gold exchange on London at the rate of ticals 11.20 per pound sterling, for immediate delivery.

The following was the composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th April 1928

In India nil.

In England:

Cash at the Bank of England £2,483. Gold 2,152,334.

British Treasury Bills—value as on 30th April 1928 10,963,039.

Other British and Dominion Government Securities:—value as on 30th April 1928 26,882,144.

Total is £40,000,000.

The Transvaal gold output for April 1928 amounted to 825,907 fine ounces, as compared with 877,380 fine ounces for March 1928 and 824,014 fine ounces for April 1927.

Silver:—

The market has oscillated with unusual celerity during the week, finally closing 1/16d. lower both for cash and two months' delivery. The changing fortuness of yen following Chino-Japanese embroglio, and the rearkable sharp corner for delivery in Bombay,, of about 2 per cent., have naturally led to repercussion in the quotation for silver. Yesterday evening America was a buyer above our quotations, but nevertheless a sharp fall occurred to-day.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended, the 9th instant:—

| | Imports. |
|---|---|
| Norway ... | £15,400 |
| U. S. A. ... | 11,021 |
| Other countries ... | 7,285 |
| Total | £33,709 |
| | Exports |
| Miscellaneous ... | 4,840 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.39-7/8 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | Unquoted |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.93 |
| T T Madrid on London | 29 19 |
| T T Milan on London | 92.67 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.31 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.02 |
| T T London on Prague | 164.75 |

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 20.62+.07 |
| October | 20.76+.03 |
| December | 20.60+.04 |
| January | 20.53+.03 |
| March | 20.47+.02 |
| Middling Spot | 21.15+.10 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 20.44+.07 |
| October | 20.23+.08 |
| Middling Spot | 20.59+.07 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 2.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 6,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 34,000 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 487.87 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 2.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

| | Week Ending 2/6/28. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 13,789,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply | 424,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Visible Supply | 235,000 |
| American Cotton Visible Supply | 3,569,000 |
| Other Cotton Visible Supply | 235,000 |
| Total Sales | (Not received) |
| East Indian Cotton Sales | — |
| East Indian Cotton Stock | 43,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Forwarded | 1,800 |
| East Indian Cotton Actual Export | — |
| East Indian Cotton Imports | 3,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Speculation | — |
| American Cotton Afloat | 70,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat | 30,000 |
| Total Afloat | 180,000 |
| Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton | 249,000 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £9/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/2/6
Aapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £19/10/0

### LINSEED.

London, June 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/3/9
London, June 2.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid June/July £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/17/6

### LINSEED OIL.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers July/Aug. 30/
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Sep/Dec. 30/8-1/4

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 2.

Rozario Sant a Fe.—
Shipment sellers June 51/4-1/2
Barletta Russo.—
Continent paid Afloat 51/6
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers June/July 54/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment buyers June 53/6

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/9 |
| Oct/Dec. per cwt | 13/10½1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay.— | |
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/9-1/2 |
| C. & F. Karachi.— | |
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/10-1/4 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. Spot 0/9-3/8 sellers

### LONDON SILVER.

London, June 2.

Silver.—China sold. Bazaars bought.
Market quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 27-15/16 |
| Forward | 27-9/16 |
| Bar Gold, Fine ped oz. | £4-4-11 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 2-3/4 p.c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loan | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 3-7/8 p.c |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4-1/32 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5-1/4 p. c. |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

#### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 2.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st Sept. This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 325 | 302,005 | 310,923 |
| Central India | 211 | 290,567 | 282,597 |
| Parsi and Nagar | 628 | 302,685 | 192,964 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 83 | 114,048 | 67,347 |
| Berar | 487 | 710,783 | 557,552 |
| Central Provinces | 118 | 298,930 | 226,574 |
| Total Oomras | 1,852 | 2,019,018 | 1,637,957 |
| Dholera | 4,095 | 233,772 | 158,899 |
| N.-W. Provinces .... | | 63,799 | 56,595 |
| Rajputana | 242 | 49,646 | 49,692 |
| Sind-Punjab .... | | 135,978 | 113,986 |
| Broach .... | | 262,283 | 229,357 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 1,049 | 105,239 | 99,044 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 366 | 32,521 | 46,635 |
| Cocoanada .... | | .... | 403 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 1 | 26,417 | 18,467 |
| Persian .... | | 4,784 | 3,978 |
| American | 780 | 77,199 | 236,58 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,321 | 60,248 | 66,598 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .... | | 69 | 252 |
| Total | 9,606 | 3,070,973 | 2,719,347 |

#### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 2.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | 1st Sept. to 31st May This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 4,105 | 628,276 | 304,225 |
| Japan & China | 5,610 | 1,002,132 | 1,269,567 |
| Coast Ports .... | | 21,944 | 18,009 |
| Up-country by Rail .... | | 67,418 | 97,466 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .... | | 42,334 | 43,605 |
| Total | 9,715 | 1,782,104 | 1,732,872 |

#### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

| | Ready Red leafy | Delivery Contract |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 338 | .. .. |
| Bengal Fine | 332 | .. .. |
| Bengal F.G. | 327 | .. .. |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 332 | .. .. |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 327 | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 376 | .. .. |
| Nagpur Fine | 376 | .. .. |
| Yeotmal Fine | 372 | .. .. |
| Arvi Fine | 372 | .. .. |
| Amraoti Fine | 356 | .. .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 350\|60 | .. .. |
| Mulkapur Fine | 345\|50 | .. .. |
| Khandesh Fine | 340\|45 | .. .. |
| Mutinia Fine | .... | .. .. |
| Nanded\|Purna F.G.G.S. | 375 | .. .. |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 340 | .. .. |
| Parbhani\|Sailu F.G.G.S | .... | .. .. |
| Indore\|Ujjain Fine | 360 | .. .. |
| Burwah-Sanavad Fine | 340\|50 | .. .. |
| Surat | 460 | .. .. |
| Navsari | .... | .. .. |
| Broach F.G. | 380 | .. .. |
| Broach Fine | 400 | .. .. |
| Westerns M.G. | 380\|85 | .. .. |
| Westerns H.G. | .... | .. .. |
| Cambodia | 460\|65 | .. .. |
| Miraj\|Sangli | 400 | .. .. |
| Compta Good | 400\|10 | .. .. |
| Dhollera | .... | .. .. |
| Kadi\|Viramgam | .... | .. .. |

### GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

Calcutta, May 29.

Heavy Goods.—Have been inactive and very little falls to be reported. Rates are quoted a little easier as a result of the lack of business.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 39-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 46-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 52-6-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for May at Rs .58-8-0, for August/October at 59-4-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 46-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 52/6/0, for July and October at Rs. 52/8/0.

Hessians.—Interest has centred upon bazar speculation in ready 40/8 ozs., but apart from this there has been little movement. Shippers have received no support from overseas, and we close quiet with very little change in rates.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/12/0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-15-0.

40"—7½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/3/0 to Rs. 19/1/0 to Rs. 19/2/0 to Rs. 19./

9 Porters for June at Rs. 18/3/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 18/5/0, for July&September at Rs. 17/11/0 to Rs. 17/10/0 to Rs. 17/14/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/0/0 to Rs. 16/15/0 to Rs. 17/1/0 for January-June at Rs. 16/4/0.

### WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

A dull week interspersed with holidays closes showing small rise of 12 points for New York July. It appears that there was very little doing with Spinners being out of the market and the trading being chiefly professional. Weather during the past week has been quite favourable barring complaints of cool nights and cool weather over thre Eastern Belt. Although the official acreage estimate will not be known until July 9 and the condition estimate until August 8, several private estimates issued during the week are:—Messrsr. J. W. Jay and Co.: condition 70 per cent against 72.4 per cent last year; Messrs. A. Norden and Co.: condition 68.9 per cent against 71.7 per cent last year and Miss Giles acreage increase 4.9 per cent. and condition 68.6 per cent against 72.1 per cent last year. The highest price for the July position touched during the week was 20.83 on the 28th May and lowest 20.27 on the 25th May, the range for the week being 56 points.

Our local market has also remained quiet and uninteresting in absence of any impressive advices from America fluctuating within a narrow range of less than Rs. 5 and closes at practically the same price. The highest rate touched during the week for Broach July/August was Rs. 391 on the 26th May and the lowest Rs. 386-1/2 on the 28th May. The local Mills strike still continues but as attempts are being made to bring about a settlement, it is hoped the same will be arrived at shortly.

It is generally admitted that the fundamental position of the market remains strong although in the immediate future continuation of good weather would cause a decline. In this connection we give here an extract from the interesting market-report of our New York friends:—"The market is coming under the influence of the calendar. "Sweet May," it is said, "is one who goes before to make the paths of June more beautiful." It was probably only a coincidence that the peak of the advance was reached on May 1, and that a sharp reaction immediately set in, but it was not unfitting. For the probability—indeed the virtual certainty, according to the law of averages—that May and June will bring much more favourable weather clearly faces the market. With a warm and relatively dry spell some of the delayed startr will doubtless be recovered, for late-planted cotton grows faster than early-planted. If May should g ean extremely wet month, that would be something else again; it would be a crop disaster. But the market must go on the assumption that crop accounts will be better during the next several weeks. This of course has little to do with fundamentals. At a price of 20 to 21 cents they are entirely bullish. The United States may raise as much cotton this year as the world will need, allowing for the possible draft on the carryone, but the probabilities are against it, and in any event the yield will look small when midsummer troubles arrive.

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

| | Muktsar, May 31. |
|---|---|
| Wheat Ready | 4/4 4/8 |
| Wheat Har | 4/6 |
| Wheat Assuj | 4/11/3 |
| Gram Ready | 3/11 3/13 |
| Gram Jeth | 3/11/9 |
| Gram Sawan | 3/14/6 |
| Gram Bhadon | 4/0/6 |
| Gram Assuj | 4/1/6 |
| Barley Ready | 3/3 3/3/6 |
| Barley Jeth | 3/3 |
| Barley Assuj | 3/7 |
| Rapeseed Ready | 7/4 7/10 |
| Rapeseed Bhadon | 7/12 |

### OCEEDS OF PROF DIVEKAR'S SHOWP

The following is the statement of accounts of Professor Divekar's show in the open grounds next to Palais de Danse in aid of "Sajehat Ameera" Model Primary Urdu Girls' School:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sale of Tickets at the door | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Hameed Jewellers | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Narielwala | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Bikanir party | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. Maharani of Rajpipla, Donation | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Phatak of Gwalior | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Gwalior party including donation | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Mohommed Saood | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rose and Co. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Choudhry | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. B. Desai | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Taherali Kajiji | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Jehangir Patel of Skating Rink | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Donation Nawab of Belha | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mrs. A. A. Khan | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Dawood Khan S. Tyabji | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Through Miss Mani Patel | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of Programmes by Miss Mani Patel | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Meyer Davies | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | 835 | 4 | 0 |
| Donation by Atiya Begum | 164 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |

Expenses amounting to Rs. 350 were entirely met by Atiya Begum.

### WEATHER REPORT.

#### BAY MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA.

POONA, June 2.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Saturday, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bay monsoon has weakened in Assam but remains active in Burma. Light local rain has continued in Malabar but the pressure distribution and rough seas characteristic of an active advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon have not yet appeared.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in Burma.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been widespread in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.6", Mergui 2.1", Tavoy 2.9", Amherst 1.1", Rangoon 2.7", Akyab 0.7", Monywa 1.5", Lashio 1.3", and Maymyo 0.7". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—A few fails of rain have occurred in Assam, Bengal and Orissa; Silchar has reported 1.4", Shillong 0.9", Barisal 1.0", Jessore 1.3", Jalpaiguri 0.7" and Cuttack 0.3" Skies are moderatey to heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal and along the Orissa Coast, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north Assam and the west of Bihar and Orissa. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and the maximum alone in Bengal. The highest temperature the division yesterday was 101 deg. at Sambalpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum tempertures were above normal in the Central Provinces East. the maximum alone was higher than usual in the United Provinces East, and the minimum in Central India East and Berar. Chanda recorded the highest maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Northwest India.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in and around the extreme south west of the Punjab, and in defect in parts of the east and north Punjab and along the frontier. Maximum temperature was above normal in Kashmir and Baluchistan and the minimum in the Punjab East and North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 112 deg. at Javobabad.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore; Sholapur has had 0.4", Bangalore 1.1", and Mangalore and Calicut 0.2" each. Skies are moderatey to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in parts of Hyderabad and along the east coast. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, and the minimum in the last named sub-division. Raichur recorded the highest maximum temperature of 110 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 18 hrs. 53 mins. on Friday the 1st June.

### BOMBAY WEATHER REPORT.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Light local rain has continued in Malabar, but the pressure distribution and rough seas characteristic of an active advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon has not yet appeared. A few falls of rain have occured in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual over the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces and the east coast of the Peninsula. Temperatures were above normal along the east coast and the east of Hyderabad and of the Central Provinces. Chanda recorded the highest maximum temperature of 113deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.— No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Sholapur | 0.42" |
| Bangalore | 1.11" |
| Mangalore | 0.19" |
| Calicut | 0.19" |
| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
| Cochin | 0.01" |
| Trivandrum | 0.11" |
| Cocanada | 0.06" |
| Colombo | 0.52" |

Bombay.— Local Rainfall Nil

Maximum temperature 94deg. (3deg. above normal)

Minimum temperature 81deg. (1deg. above normal)

Earthquake Report:— An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 18 hrs. 53 mts. yesterday (I. S. T.)

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd June 1928.

Barormeter (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.721 inches (.026 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day- 29.654 inches (.012 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.042.

Temperature (dry bulb- at 8 a.m. 85.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.6 degrees (2.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperaturer during 24 hours 80.9 degrees (1.0 above normal.)

Delative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 56 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of could at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during year 0.01 inches.

Earthquake report.—An errthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 18 hrs. 53 mins. yesterday )I.S.T.)

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

June 2.

Clan Counith, Priestly, Liverpool.
Versova, Strachen, Busrah.
Nurjehan, Robb, Rangoon.
Orna, Cockman, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURE.

June 3.

Nurjehan, Robb, Rangoon.
Seiyo Maru, Nakamura, Kobe.
East Ville, Thomson, Dunkirk.
Scheistead, Vantuysse, Dunkirk.
Argenfels, Zieminerman, Kadachi.
Ehrenfels, Feldsted, Hamburg.
Clan Corinth, Priestly, Liverpool.
Gavisoppa, Dolton, Rangoon.

### LOADING.

June 2.

Steamer Elysia, for Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.

S. S. Clan Corinth:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Corinth adrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargro.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nurjehan:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Nurjehan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Orna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

Turantia, Munro, Liverpool.

S. S. Surantia:—The G. T. Cay's steamer Suarantia, sailed yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Seiyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. Coy's steamer Seiyo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a genedal cargo.

S. S. East Ville:—The H. M. Mehta Coy's steamer East Ville, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Argenfels:— The L. Edwadd Ltd. steamer Argenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S Ehrenfels.—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Ehrenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

steamer Orna, sailed yesterday from Bomboy harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

S. S. Gairsoppa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gairsoppa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Schelsstead:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Schelstead, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 3-1/8 p. c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 3-29/32 p. c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4-1/32 p. c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p. c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-1/4 p. c. |

### LONDON METALS.

London, June 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | £67-5/8 |
| Copper, Braziers | £76-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | £65-1/2 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands | £21-7/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge | £13-3/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots | £227 |

### LINSEED.

London, June 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June 18/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/1/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Afloat to hull paid £16/3/9
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/16/3

# TRIUMPH OF SUFFERING

## WIDER PHASE OF BARDOLI STRUGGLE

## WOMEN JOIN IN MOVEMENT

### SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S WARNING TO GOVT.

BARDOLI, June 2.

The Secretary, Bardoli Publicity Office, writes:—

Under a clear moon-lit sky and amid the simplest village surroundings Sj.. Vallabhbhai addressed an enthusiastic gathering of "Kunbi" peasants that had assembled from a number of villages to hear him yesterday evening in the village of Khoj. Among those present were Sjt. Dahyabhai Purohit, President of the Praja Mandal, Baroda, Sjt. Naraindas, M. L. C. from Karachi and Misses Shirin, Freni and Jarben, three young lady students belonging to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood who have recently come to Bardoli to study at first hand the fight of Satyagraha that their peasant sisters are carrying on to vindicate their rights and self-respect.

Dais was improvised by placing together cots on which were laid thick mattresses green twigs tied to strings that were stretched from tree to tree and crossing and interlacing formed a sort of canopy presenting an enchanting sune of sylvan beauty.

WOMEN ATTEND IN LARGE NUMBERS.

A special feature of the meeting was the large number of "Kunbi" women who had walked considerable distances to be able to hear the speaker of the evening and the rapt attention with which they followed every word that was uttered. There was no fuss, no vociferation, only a subdued disciplined cheering as the proceedings commenced with a couple of songs from the "Kunbi" sisters. These songs are a special feature of peasants' gatherings these days in Bardoli, and are a spontaneous by-product of the present struggle. Some of them have been composed by the peasants themselves; others are adaptations from classical poets. They are sung by peasant women—who claim it as their special prerogative to provide the music while their men go forth to fight—to simple rural tunes full of the still, sad music of an Indian cultivator's hard existence, his unremitting toil, the struggle with poverty, his fatal resignation to his lot coupled with an abiding faith in an ultimate deliverance through the intervention of God. I cannot do better than give below a free English rendering of one of the songs that was sung last evening. Part of it is an adaptation of one of Kabir's songs. The rest was composed by a peasant sister while—as she says—she was actually working in her field.

THE WOMEN WORKER'S SONG.

Here is the substance of the song:—

"Let Purity and Resignation be your armour and patience your shield. The valiant one shall rush to the forefront of the battle where the fight is thickest; the slumbering one will lag behind and lose the day.

"The Path of Fight is no primrose path. It is as difficult to tread upon as the sharp edge of the sword. We are out to battle for truth. We needs must be on our guard and wide awake.

"The tyrant heaped oppression on us and made the people groan under his tyranny. So long we have slumbered. Now we have found our "Guru"; we have received the light of knowledge from him.

"He has shown us the way of "Dharma" viz., to pit righteousness and justice against falsehood and oppression. That is the only true way. God will surely come to the rescue of the Right. Falsehood and unrighteousness shall be vanquished.

"Victory shall assuredly be ours in the end, our leader has spoken the word. Many you be able to maintain his pledge is the prayer of your sisters."

SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S SPEECH.

After the guests of the evening had been introduced to the gathering by Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya in a short impressive speech Sjt. Vallabhbhai said: **"The more I see of the awakening that has come over the sisters of this Taluka, the more I see of the faith and enthusiasm that fills them to-day, the more I become convinced that** there is a hidden purpose or Providence behind this fight. Your example lends me strength and fills me with hope and you may have it from me that in the face of the courage and heroism that you sisters are displaying no man in this Taluka will dare to behave in a cowardly manner; it is bound to steel the heart of even the weakest among men and in the end to convert them into heroes in spite of themselves. As for myself I can say that I consider it to be the highest privilege of my life to be able to serve you in the present crisis.

WIDER PHASE OF THE FIGHT.

Friends, as you know our fight has now entered upon a wider phase people outside the confines of this Taluka are beginning to take a live interest in it. I wish particularly to invite your attention to the resolutions adopted at the recent Surat District Peasant Conference. One of these was to the effect that unless the Government gave up its policy of repression the only course left to the peasantry of Gujarat would be to step into line with their brethren of Bardoli in their fight against the Government. It means that their hearts have at last been touched by the fire of your suffering. I had told you at the very outset of the fight that if you would bear all the repression that the Government might subject you to, patiently and meekly and yet without bending or showing any sign of weakness till the Government itself was wearied of its task, you would render it impossible for the peasantry round about the Taluka to sit still and passively watch four trials. To-day that prophesy of mine has been fulfilled, and I am here before you to prophesy still further that if even a handful of men in this Taluka can show that they would sacrifice their land, their property, their houses, their very life but refuse to bend their knee to a power that does not listen to reason but is enthroned on arrogance. They shall electrify the whole country from one end to the other. Nay even if there is one true and pure soul ready to make the supremest sacrifice that it is given to a man to make he can by the force of his penance move the conscience of mankind.

THE INDIAN PEASANTS' PRIVATIONS.

The privations that are the daily lot of an Indian peasant far transcend what you have experienced during the last three months. Neither you nor they have as yet learnt to view them in their proper perspective. You have forgotten your dignity as human beings, you have lost your sense of self-respect. You have allowed yourselves to be reduced to the level of dumb driven cattle. Anybody may oppress you in any way he likes. You are content to bear it all as a matter of ordinary course even like your own bullocks when they are heartlessly overloaded and hard-driven in the hot burning sun. Now what I want to teach you is that you should shed this ignorance of yours and learn to face suffering like intelligent sentient human beings. Enlightened and pure suffering thus willingly undergone is the highest penance known to men. It will purify you and elevate you if you practise it. Though pain and sorrow it will enable you to find abiding bliss.

TRUE NATIONAL EDUCATION.

People talk glibly of educating the peasant. Do you think it can come through the schools and colleges? No, friends, take it from me who have myself been a victim of this vicious system. The only purpose which they are serving, which they are intended to serve is to alienate our youth from the masses. With their head buried in their books, their intellects lost in the mazes of their own sophistry what should our intelligentsia know of the hard realities of your life? I confess to you, I myself could not enter into your feelings or penetrate your hearts till I had unlearnt all that I had learnt in the course of my so-called education. It is futile to look to these institutions for your deliverance. The real university for imparting national education to-day, is the battlefield of Bardoli that turns out not mere dilectitians who care neither wield a gun nor have the courage to face one, but know only how to criticise and undermine others' faith—but true men and brave who have learnt to live for a cause and die for it, to sacrifice their wealth, possessions, life itself to maintain their self-respect and the sanctity of their pledged word. That is the meaning of National Education.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

But let me sound to you a note of warning. There are some 'sappers and miners' among you, animals that burrow in the dark. Beware of them Your Patels and Talatis are your bane Some of them want to sell you to the Government for a mess of pottage Short-sighted people, they are their own worst enemies and the worst enemies of their children and children's children or else they should understand that blood is after all thicker than water, that their interests are ultimately linked up with yours among whom they have to live and die. But if these people are bent on cutting their nose to spite their face there is no reason why you should imitate their example. A true peasant dies but does not go back upon his pledged word. And if there is anyone here so white livered as ignominiously and secretly to compound with the authorities, I appeal to you sisters, assembled here, to repudiate such a person—let the sister repudiate—the mrother, the mother, the son, the wife the husband as the Rajput dames did of old.

The Government is making desperate attempts to cause a breach in your ranks. But I tell them that such defections as were to take place have already taken place. This process of purging was necessary for the health of our society. We are to-day stronger for their elimination. What does the defection of a few matter to us?

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

But let the Government beware. They first gave out that we were setting the Government at defiance. Where was the question of defiance All that we asked them was to rectify the mistake. Which their settlement officers, had made. In reply they sent Pathans after as entered our houses, lifted and tortured our cattle. We bore it all with patience and resignation. They next pretended that innocent firing of squibs by our street urchins and the beating of drums endangered their rule We stopped even that. That incensed them the more. Then I tell them, "it is a demonaie fetish that you are clinging to. You want to coerce us into affection You want not merely to confiscate our property and lands but our hearts also. But in this you shall not succeed. "The hearts of the subjects can only be won through love not terrorism."

They boast that they have collected one lac. If it is true it only means that they have realised the enhanced assessment, and the normal revenue still remains unpaid. Why did they not tell us at the very outset that they would forego the principle amount if we paid them the excess balance according to the enhanced scale, if that was what they had to boast before us after 3 months of repression that would be a disgrace to any civilized administration in the world? Is it not an instance of a mountain in labour bringing forth a rat?

THE TRUTH ABOUT SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS.

Then they tell us that they have disposed of about fourteen hundred acres of confiscated land. I challenge the Government to show that they have any 'bona-fide' purchasers. I challenge them to find a single true honest cultivator from Gujarat who will purchase these confiscated lands that carry with them the curse of those from whom they have been wrested. Why do they not openly declare the amounts for which they have 'sold' these lands? The Settlement Commissioner in arguing for an increase in the assessment said in his report that the values of land had gone up, that they stood at 130 times their rental yield. Now either the statement of this officer is true or it is not. If it is not true then let the Government, show that they have realized full value for the lands that they claim to have sold or else let them fix the assessment on the basis of the prices that they have actually realized from these sales.

As for those who have purchased these lands at nominal prices, let me warn them that they will find it rather a hard meat to digest. The so called Parsi purchasers should understand that they shall have to riddle with bullets the bodies of their own Parsi brethern and manure their fields with their bones before they can plough a single furrow in them. Similarly the Mahomedans and Hindus who allow themselves to be used as instruments by the Government shall have to reckon with their Mahomedan and Hindu brethren first.

A FEW WORDS TO GOVT.

And may I address a few words to the Government also on this occasion? To-day it has seen that it has forfeited the affections of all honest people in this Taluka It has been forced to seek the alliance of Pathans. How long I ask can it hope to carry on like this?

Its game of divide and rule has been played out. The weaknesses have already been eliminated from our ranks. The peasantry that remain are a solid mass, not one of whom can be broken away; for, they know the price they shall have to pay for a foul betrayal at such a juncture. Is it not time for it to pause and reconsider? At any rate, what is the use of this ridiculous display of force, this persecution and harrassment to which the peasants are being subjected? It is not going to break them. Let them bring in the military and put an end to it all at a stroke. We are bled white to pay for it, let us at least have a glimpse of our fine army. Our peasants have never even seen a cannon in their life. Let them hear the roar of the cannon and the music of the musketry for once at least. On the day that our peasants hear the bullets whistle about their ears, they would enter into their man's estate.

DEVELOP PURITY AND INNOCENCE.

I have finished, brothers and sisters. As a peasant, speaking to a peasant, have poured out my heart to you. I have said nothing new to you. I have simply tried to place before you the *mantra* which I have received from that greatest of men of the world at whose feet I have had the proud privilege to sit. You will need no *gurus* or armaments to protect you if you follow his method. One "Everlasting Nay" with regard to all things evil and false and ugliest shall provide a panacea for all your ills. No weapons that the Government might bring out of its armoury shall prevail against you.


WE

Railways demand us
Government equire us
States require us
Journals admire us
Hawkers imitate us
Jealous cursing us

We are

MOSSES, PEACOCK, READING AND ROYAL TRENCH.

The Best, Up-to-date and most reliable Rain Coats in India.

MEET US AT THE HEAD OFFICE OF

K. C. MARROTT

185-187, Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY.

OR

AT THEIR LOCAL BRANCHES:

11, Lohar Chawl, Girgaum Corner Kandewadi, Fort Street, Krishna Building.

MOFUSSIL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALCUTTA: | College Street. | PESHAWAR: | Sadar Bazar. |
| LUCKNOW: | Hazratgunj. | KABUL: | Gor-i-Khiaban. |
| CAWNPORE: | The Exchange. | POONA: | 265, Main Street. |
| DELHI: | Sadar Bazar. | BANGALORE: | Chik Pet. |
| AMRITSAR: | Katra Alwalian. | RANGOON: | Merchant Street. |
| LAHORE: | Gumti Bazar. | NAGPUR: | Itwari Bazar. |


## SUCCESSION TO THRONE OF PUDUCOTTAH

### LATE RAJA'S RELATIVE CLAIMS RIGHT

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. Ramachandra Thondaiman, on whose behalf a petition has been presented to the Government in connection with the succession to the Throne of Puducottah, it is understood, has applied to the Government soliciting permission, as the nearest "Dayadi," to perform the late Raja's funeral rites. One of the grounds on which the applicaton is based is that the late Raja's brothers (by birth) have become the Raja's nephews consequent on the Raja having been adopted by his maternal grandfather. Mr. Ramachandra Thondaiman claims that being the late Raja's adopted father's brother's grandson, he alone is entitled to perform the funeral rites and succeed to the throne of Puducottah.—A. P.

## INTERCEPTION OFHER LETTERS

### DR. BESANT'S GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST MADRAS GOVT.

MADRAS, June 2.

Telegraphing from Bombay prior to her departure to Eurorpe, Dr. Besant once again charges the Government of Madras with interception of her letters and states that a letter, presumably from Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, to be taken to England, which was due for delivery at Adyar on May 30th, was delivered there only yesterday, too late to reach her prior to her leaving India. Its non-receipt she adds, may cause her serious loss, being "an important business letter."—A. P.

## CONGRESS COMMITTEE IN LONDON

### MR. SAKLATALA'S ATTEMPTS

MADRAS, June 2.

According to a special cable to "New India," at Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar's instance, Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Tarini Sinha are forming a Congress Committee in London, with twenty members.—A. P.

Bombay, June 2.—His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner has left Bombay on the evening of the 1st June for Mount Abu.—A. P.

Delhi, June 2.—The Delhi Young Muslim Association has sent a telegram to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and the Commissioner of Ambala Division appreciating the action of the Superintendent of Police in connection with the riot at Sohta, "which saved the lives of the police and Mussalmans," demanding a thorough enquiry into the conduct of the sub-divisional officer, and requesting the Government to be allowed to perform their religious duties, without hindrance from other communities.—A. P.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

Bombay youths' procession in aid of Bardoli relief fund. 8 a.m., the starting point being the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises.

### TUESDAY, June 5.

Bombay ladies' meeting re Bardoli Satyagrah, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m., Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay will preside.
Results of Inter Art Exam.

### PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association at the above place on Thursday (7th instant), at 6 p.m.

### RASHTRIYA SHALA AND BHARAT NIGHT SCHOOL.

Both the above institutions will be reopened after the summer vacation on the 7th instant (Thursday). Full particulars can be obtained from the Principal, Ashoka Building, Princess Street.

### RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes in Gujarati as under at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall:—From Tuesday to Friday, Upanishad, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.). From Tuesday to Saturday, Geeta, 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (B. T.). All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

### GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Gokhale Education Society's Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School sent up this year 39 students for the School Leaving Examination, out of whom 23 students came out successful. The University percentage of successful students is 38 while the School percentage of successful students is 60.

### YOUTH LEAGUE FOR SANTA CRUZ.

An informal meeting of the Youths of Santa Cruz to consider the advisability of the formation of a local Youth League on the lines laid out by the Bombay Provincial Youth Conference will be held to-day (Monday), at 8 a.m., in the Gymnasium Shed, Saraswat Club, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz. All interested in the Youth Movement are cordially invited to attend.

### TELUGU EDUCATION FUND.

Poor Telugu students of the Bombay Presidency are requested to submit their Scholarship Forms before the 20th inst. Forms will be supplied by the Secretaries, Bombay Telugu Education Fund, 9th Kamatipura Bombay No. 8, on application. Forms submitted after the 20th inst. will not be considered.

### FREE ARYA SAMAJ CLASSES.

The Mithabai Sanskrit School is being conducted in the morning from 8-30 to 10-30 (S. T.), at the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, where education is imparted free to all without any distinction of caste, colour or creed.

Higher literature and grammer of Sanskrit and philosophy, Vedas and Upnishads are taught. Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Urdu languages are also taught and religious education imparted.

Further particulars can be had from the Acharya of the School, Arya Samaj, Girgaum Bank Road, Bombay.

### FEAST TO HELPLESS BEGGARS.

To celebrate the King Emperor's birthday, Mr. Hassan Abdulla, late of the Political Department, East Africa, will give a feast to-day (Monday), to the inmates of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Home at Rowli Hills, 100 yards from the Koliwada Station of the G. I. P. Harbour Line. At present there are 257 beggars in the Home. Ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the social amelioration of the country and particularly in the question of 'beggars in India' are cordially requested to be present on the occasion. The function will take place between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday).

### ALL-INDIA SCRIPT SHORTHAND SOCIETY.

A general meeting of script writers will be held at the Maratha High School premises, near Opera House Tram Terminus, to-day (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider and approve the draft Rules and Regulations: framed by the Provisional Committee appointed for the purpose on 1st April last, and such other business as may be placed before the meeting.

### RANAGARJANA.

The Manager of "Ranagarjana" writes:—"There will be no issue of the Ranagarjana weekly to-day (Monday) owing to the breakdown in the machine."

# INDIA'S COASTAL TRAFFIC

## MR. HAJI'S BILL AND PUBLIC

## CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

"The campaign of misrepresentation and distortion of facts" said Mr. Sarabhai N. Hafji M.L.A., in a press interview "has started in regard to the bill introduced by me in the Assembly for the reservation of coastal traffic of India. I had anticipated, when making a motion for the circulation of the bill for eliciting public opinion, that no effort will be spared to paint this modest piece of legislation as a dangerous and revolutionary measure. I atonce, realised then that the moment the bill for the reservation of coastal traffic of India became a live issue, every possible endeavour would be made to misrepresent and distort the facts of the case.

My expectations have now materialised. I invited attention to the resolution of the Tuticorin Port Trust adopted by it at their meeting held on the 12th instant. The resolution runs:

"Resolved that the Trust is of opinion that the Bill provides for a revolution in economic principles, which, if applied generally, would destroy the whole basis of international competition, and create a monopoly which would ultimately ruin the trade of the country and that therefore the Trust is emphatically opposed to the provisions of the Bill".

Every assumption of fact made in this resolution is incorrect and needless to say, that resultant conclusions, are naturally totally misleading. I fully explained in the Assembly the accepted notions of coastwise legislation according to the highest international authorities. I pointed out that the right to reserve the coastal trade of a country is one which has a long history behind it. I further explained that India, as a plitical and geographical unit, had as much right to reserve her coastal trade and to regulate it in the interests of her own nationals as is allowed to various countries by international law, not only to reserve a coastal trade, but even to prevent foreigners from fishing in their territorial waters. This effectively dispoes of the absurd assertion of the Tuticorin Port Trust guided by its civilian Chairman that the Bill for the "reservation of coastal traffic of India provides for a revolution is economic principles". Having proved that the assertion is totally wrong, it follows that the twofold conclusions, that "if (the bill is) applied generally would destroy the whole basis of international competition and create a monopoly which would ultimately ruin the trade of the country" are equally misleading.

The coastal trade of a country is a fraction of its entire maritime trade. There is not one important maritime country in the world which has not secured the reservation of coastal trade for its own national shipping. Further, the second conclusion that the Bill for the reservation of the coastal traffic of India would result in the creation of a monopoly shows that the framers of the resolution evidently did not take the trouble to study the provisions of the Bill but simply adopted without much thought, a formula that has possibly been passed on to them for adoption. The Bill permits the existence of the fullest competition provided that the minimum requirements of the Bill, which would entitle a ship to be recognised as a national one, are complied with. The provisions of the Bill do not even preclude the competition of alien shipping concerns participating in the coastal trade if they would reconstruct their companies in the manner indicated by the Bill.

The lead taken by the Tuticorin Port Trust, however comparatively insignificant or remote, its direct interests in the legislation may be, is a warning to public men and public bodies in India. There is, evidently, on foot a definite campaign to create artificially as much adverse opinion as possible, on grounds however untenable they may be, for the purpose of strengthening the stepmotherly attitude of the Government of India towards any endeavour to promote national shipping. This must be met by educative propaganda undertaken by all public bodies interested in the economic progress of the country and by the creation of a strong and effective public opinion, which would make itself felt by the Government of India through the proper channels.

# LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 3.

The King's birthday honours include three new Peers, one Privy Councillor, five Baronets and 36 Knights. The Peers are Sir Alfred Mond, Sir George Rowland Blades and Sir James Remnant, and these Honours involve By-elections to the House of Commons at Epsom, Carmarthen and Holborn.—Reuter.

# COMMUNISM RUN RIOT

## MR. NIMBKER SEES CAPITALISM IN BARDOLI MOVEMENT

## VEHEMENT ATTACK ON BOMBAY LEADERS.

Who is the owner of the ten thousand roubles sent by the Russian Textile Labour Union to Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla? This was the topic on which discussion centred round for a long time at the strikers' meeting at Nagoo Sayaji's wadi on Sunday. Some of the leaders made it clear that the money was originally sent to Mr. Jhabwalla, but by some mysterious process was delivered to Mr. N. M. Joshi. Mr. Jhabwalla is the vice president and Mr. Joshi is the president of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. The leaders told the strikers that if money was received by Mr. Jhabwalla they would have got the relief direct through the Strike Committee. As the money went into the hands of Mr. Joshi, who, they said, is sitting tight over it, and only giving in small instalments to the Strike Committee their work of relief is much hampered.

COMMUNISM RUN RIOT.

Mr. Nimbker made a vehement attack on Mr. Bulubhai Desai and Mr. Nariman for sympathising with Bardoli agriculturists and for turning a cold shoulder towards the mill strikers. He said the majority of the passive resisters in Bardoli were the fat and the rich "jatwalas" of Mr. Bulubhai and Mr. Nariman for whom their sympathy ran.

Mr. Narayendas Bechar, M.L.C., of Karachi who was present at the meeting repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Nimbker and said from his personal observation he found that the major portion of the land belonged to the poor agriculturists in Bardoli and only one-fourth to the rich.

MR. JHABWALA'S FONDNESS FOR SOVIET.

Mr Jhabwalla regretted the apathy of the Indian leaders towards the workers and said they, too, were exploiters like the British Government. India wanted neither British Government nor the Indian leaders' government but workers' government like Soviet Russia where a worker got six times more wages than he used to get before and four rooms to live instead of only one.

Mr. Mirajker promised to bring about workers' raj by the help of the Workers and Peasants' Party peacefully or otherwise.

## NON-BRAHMIN ASSOCIATION, KURLA

Under the auspices of the above Association a mass meeting of the depressed classes and the Non-Brahmins was held in the stationward lately, Dr. R. G. Pradhan presiding. The president impressed on the audience the removal of Untouchability and the principles of human rights. There after Messrs. Kulkarni, Bandal K. V. Kalyankar, Godre and others spoke on the desirability of the removal of untouchability and equal social rights to human kind. The following resolutions were then placed before the meeting and passed unanimously.

(1) That this meeting deeply regrets the suicidal death of S. B. Tilak the founder of Social Equality League of Poona and resolves to send Mrs. Tilak a condolence letter to that effect. (II) That this meeting condemns the wrongful and high-handed action of the Brahmin Pujaris of Narsoba's Wadi done against the Non-Brahmin community and requests the Governor of Bombay and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur to take proper steps to maintain the standard right of worship in temples irrespective of caste.

After a resolution of non-confidence in the Kurla Residents' Association as it does not truly represent the Non-Brahmins and the depressed classes Mr. Yeshwantrao Godre proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting dispersed.

## NARIMAN PURSE FUND COMMITTEE

The following are the office-bearers of the above Committee:—

PRESIDENT:—Seth Lalji Naranji, M.L.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—(1) Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. (2) Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. (3) Mr. Narottam Morarjee. (4) Mr J. B. Petit. (5) Hon. Mr. Ruttonsee D. Morarjee. (6) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. (7) Dr. S. S. Batliwala, (8) Dr. M. D. Gilder. (9) Mr. R. P. Masani. (10) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolla. (11) Mr. Velji Lakhamsee Nappoo. (12) Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

TREASURERS:—Mr. J. K. Mehta, (2) Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee. (3) Mr Gordhandas G. Morarji. (4) Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

SECRETARIES:—(1) Mr. N. M. Joshi. (2) F. J. Ginwala. (3) Mr. C. N. Canuga. (4) Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe. (5) Mr. C. K. Subramaniam. (6) Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. (7) Mr. N. H. Pandia, (8) Dr. H. B. Udgaoker. (9) Dr. M. C. Bolpodiwala. (10) Mr. Kanjee Gordhandas Budhedeo.

WORKING SECRETARIES:—(1) Mr. F. J. Ginwala, (2) Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe. (3) Dr. M. B. Udgaoker. (4) Mr. Kanjee Gordhandas Budhedeo.

Names of the members of the committee will be announced later on.

## FAILURE IN EXAMINATION

### TRAGIC END OF A YOUTH

Failure in the Matriculation examination lead Parsuram Krishna Damle a youth aged 20 to commit suicide. On the midnight of Saturday the driver of an electric up local train noticed the youth lying on the rails between Charni Road and Marine Lines stations, B. B. and C. I. Railway. The driver pulled up the train, but it was too late. Damle was run over and his body was cut into two pieces. Two chits found in his coat pockets gave the clue as to his name and address. "I have committed suicide of my own accord." This was the line scribbled in one of them.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The tragic story of his death was narrated in the Coroner's Court on Sunday when Dattatriya Krishna Damle, an Excise Assistant Inspector residing at Matunga the brother of the deceased gave evidence. He said the deceased was schooling in Baroda and had appeared for the Matric Examination for the second year and failed. Witness saw the deceased at Girgaum on Saturday night at about 9 p.m.

Witness found his brother in a despondent mood because he had failed successively for two years. Witness asked him not to worry over the failure but appear for the examination once again. Later witness was informed that the deceased was run over by a train and was dead.

DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

"I tried my best to pull the train on seeing some one lying on the lines." said Shavaksha D. Palkiwala, the driver of the electric train. The head of the deceased was lying on one rail while his body was between them. The train was running at a speed of 35 miles and as the deceased was seen only 20 yards away witness could not stop the train at once The wheels passed over the head of the deceased and his head was completely separated from his body.

The jury returned a verdict of suicidal death.

## RAILWAY AUTHORITIES AND THE DEAD BODY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In thanking you for kindly publishing my report of the suicide committed by one Mr. Parasuram Krishna Damale last night I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle.".

In publishing the said report you state "an eyewitness writes." This is wrong and it may lead any of your readers to think that I was present on the scene when the incident occurred. The fact, as already stated, is that I was passing by the Queens Road and accidentally came upon the scene of occurrence of the incident only after about a three quarters of an hour of the mishap.

On my going there I asked the people around about the same and was told by the man guarding the body that the man had been cut in two pieces and that there was some letter in the deceased's cap. I went near the body, took off the cover from the head which was wrapped up in a portion of the deceased's "dhoti" and placed by his side. He looked to be of about 20 years. I also picked up the letters from the cap. The said letters were mere scraps of paper (probably of some newspaper) They were two. One one of them was written "Died of my own please" (or can't say whether it was "done of my own please") and signed in full. On the other the same thing was written but in Marathi. I looked up for information if available as to his residence, the cause that might have led to commit suicide, etc., etc. But nothing could be found out in order to enable me to intimate of this to any of his relatives.

So I rushed to the press in order that this may be published in the Sunday issue and thus satisfy myself of having done something to acquaint the deceased's relatives of their misfortune.

After leaving your office at about 1 a.m. I again passed by the same way in order to see what steps the authorities concerned might have taken in regard to the dead body. But to my great surprise I found the body lying there as I had left it and two men, one of them presumably a Railway Police man, guarding the body and still curious I was told that the body would not be removed till about eight o'clock in the morning, when the 'pancha nama" etc would be held. About a quarter of an hour later a hamal arrived on the scene with two gunny bags to cover the body. Is it not inhuman to keep a dead body exposed in this way for the whole night? Could not the Railway authorities remove the body to the station hospital or any such place where it could have been kept in better condition?

It seems that the deceased should have laid himself on the way placing his neck on the rails bent upon suicide, and the head was entirely cut off from the body. The head was covered with a portion of the deceased's dhoti and let it remain by his side, and that this should thus remain exposed for a whole night is, indeed, inhuman. Don't you Mr. Editor think that something better could have been done by the authorities concerned?—Yours etc.

S. R. M.

June 2.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY. JUNE 4, 1928.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have drawn the attention of the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, to the fact that notes not unlike Currency Notes are being sold to a considerable extent by hawkers for small sums. The "hard-cast fraternity" in Calcutta are evidently enacting their own version of "Tons of Money."

* * *

The chief of a Berlin Marriage Bureau, which exists for the purpose of giving advice to those about to marry, and to those unhappily married, appeared in mail week as co-respondent in a divorce case. Game-keeping and poaching are different offices.

* * *

"Big-Bill" Thompson, the Mayor who has been termed the arch-enemy of King George, sat beside a duly appointed British Representative at a public luncheon. If so, I do not see the reason why Comrade Alwe and Mr. Mayekar cannot sit in a Round Table Conference with the Mill-owners.

* * *

"We have succeeded in governing countries like Egypt and Egypt with tolerable efficiency" says a British writer. It is curious that those who are ruled doubt the "success" and question the "efficiency."

* * *

But then they are the very people whose voice must be suppressed, otherwise in Imperialist eyes what's the good of the "effeciency"?

* * *

A friend of mine says that Bardoli is not only making history, it enriches the imagery of language by furnishing us with an expressive idiom.

* * *

Why remain content, he says, with a hackneyed phrase like 'red rag to a bull'? Why not say like 'a japti officer to a Bardoli buffalo'?

* * *

But there is one great difference in the picture each of these phrases brings up. he red rag irritates the bull. Bardoli's recent history shows that when the buffalo spots the japti officer, the animal simply walks away.

* * *

But the japti officer who instead of hunting for buffaloes had the resource to attach four saucers and two cups was an ingenious person. He showed discrimination and tact. Pathans are not required to carry away cups and saucers to the kutchery.

* * *

Possibly they might fetch a good value at auctions too if the fact be widely advertised that these interesting relics of the might of British rule would in the fulness of time come to have an archaeological interest greater even than the one attaching to the earthenware discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.

* * *

**Austrian Humour:—**

Father-in-law:—"I gave my son-in-law, in addition to my daughter's dowry, 50,000 Kronen."

Sympthiser:—"Have you had anything back from him?"

Father-in-law:—"Yes—my daughter".

## THE JOINT CONFERENCE.

### WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED

The Secretaries of the joint Strike Committee have addressed the following letter oo the mill-owners' Association:—

With reference to your letter No. 1040/120 of 1928 dated 29th May 1928, we are hereby authorised by the Joint Mill Strike Committee to communicate to you the following six names of our Committee's representatives elected at the meeting of the Committee held this morning to confer with your Sub-Committee of six representatives:—

(1) Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (2) Mr S. H. Jhabwala, B.A., (3) Mr S.A. Dange, (4) Mr. A.A. Alve, (5) Mr. M.U. Rajabh, (6) Mr. N.L. Matkar.

We learn that there are some mill which are managed by Registered Companies which are not members of your Association and whose workers are also on strike. We shall be very thankful to you if you will kindly let us know whether these mills are represented on the Sub-Committee apointed by your Association and if not what steps you propose to take in order that they should also be able to take part in the Conference.

It is hoped you will please let us know the place, and date and time for our first meeting at your early convenience.

## MOTOR GARAGE TRAGEDY

### TENDER CHILD RUN OVER BY CAR

While sleeping near the entrance of a Motor Garage at Green Street, Bombay with her son Kana aged 2 years, Rumoobai, a sweeper woman was rudely aroused by the noise of a motor car on Saturday afternoon. To her horror she found that car No. Y1710 while entering the garage had run over her child and he was lying in a pool of blood. On being removed to the G. T. Hospital the child died of a fractured of skull.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday, on the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## YOUNG WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Setting fire to her own clothes Lalitabai, the young wife of Bhimji Jinaba, a Gujerati living in a house at Kazi Sayed Street, put an end to her life on Sunday morning It appears she first locked herself up in a room and set fire to her saree. Her neighbours finding smoke coming out of the room broke open the doors, but by that time she sustained fatal burns. An empty kerosine oil bottle and a match box were found near her in the room. It appears the deceased was of unsound mind for some time past.

An inquest was held by the city coroner on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of suicidal death while of unsound mind.

## ALLEGED VIOLATION OF RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

### BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST AGAINST BARODA GOVT'S ORDERS.

A largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Friday night at Bhendi Bazar to give vent to the feelings of Muslims on various important topics closely connected with their religious rights and liberties. Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, Municipal Councillor, who presided on the occasion, drew the attention of the audience, in his opening speech to certain rules and regulations in Baroda and Navsari recently enacted regarding the playing of music before mosques and other kindred subjects. The Baroda Government, he said, had recently issued a notification recognizing the right of Hindus to play music before mosques at all times and ordering the Muslims to allow the former on pain of punishment to exercise the said right. The Navsari principality aggravated this sacrilegious measure by ordering all mosques to be closed for whole day except for certain stated periods for offering prayers. Both these orders, Mr. Dimtimkar declared, were most provocative and injured the feelings of the Muslims of Baroda.

Mr. Dimtimkar also dwelt briefly on the Age of Consent Bills and characterised them as being against Islam and quite uncalled for.

Moulvi Fazlulla Sahib then speaking on the provisions of the Bills remarked that as child marriages were not prevalent amongst Muslims they did not require it and even if the Bills were passed into law Muslims should be exempted from their operations.

After several speeches, resolutions were adopted protesting against the Baroda and Navsari orders and requesting the authorities to withdraw them immediately, expressing disapproval of Sir Hari Singh Gour's and Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda's Age of Consent Bills, requesting the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the atrocities perpetrated by Hindus on the Muslims of Ol. (Muttra District), drawing the attention of Government towards the scurrilous writings of Hindus on Islam and urging the Government of Bombay to appoint Muslim translators in the Oriental Translator's office.

## DESABANDHU CROSS WORDS

3|1, S. M. MUDALI ST. MANNADY, MADRAS.

The following clues are re-printed clearly.

CLUE ACROSS: 2 Possess (past tense) 30, a cry of horror, 112 Season, 116 VERY POOR.

CORRECT CLUE DOWN 111 CAW.

# Enrol Now

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

**Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing**

**Best Staff,**
**Best Training,**
**Best Results.**

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

# Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shrikhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone - - - No. 22,560

# Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years).

**India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.**

**Aspiring Students of Commerce should** therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as **Bank Officers** C. A. I. B.), **Insurance Managers (A. Ch.** I. I.), **Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.)** and **General Commerce Courses (L. C. C.,** ). Com. **M. C.)** for which there is an unlimited **Field and Specialised Accountancy** G. D. **A.)** may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

**TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.**

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

USE

# MAWS

Flooring Tile

Always available from

**RAVAL & CO.,**

63, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1928.


## MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Narayandas A. Bechar and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai deserve to be warmly congratulated on their resignation from the Legislative Council on the Bardoli issue. Their resignations have a special importance which they have fully brought out in the spirited letter they have addressed to His Excellency the Governor. When the members for Gujarat sent in their resignations, Government tried to make out that the resigning members were only trying to shift the burden of taxation from their own constituencies to other parts of the Presidency. No such puerile argument can be made out against Mr. Nariman and his two colleagues. On the other hand they rightly contend: "The intensity of the agitation and the universal nature of the protest raised from all parts of the Presidency including distant Karnatak should have convinced any honest and impartial observer by this time that so far as the public are concerned, this question is not only affecting the unfortunate peasantry of Bardoli and Gujarat, but is one vitally affecting the peasantry and agricultural population of the whole Presidency." Government also tried to make out in their correspondence with the resigning Gujarat M.L.C.'s that other parts of the Presidency willingly paid in the enhanced revenue and that this fact was a proof of the justice and equity of their claim. To this reasoning Mr. Nariman and his colleagues reply that the people in other talukas have for the present paid in the enhanced impost "simply because they are over-awed and terrorised into this unjust payment by the introduction of inhuman and barbarous laws and legislation, to wit, the Land Revenue Code, and have not developed the necessary courage to resist it as the brave peasants of Bardoli." Besides, it is well-known that several other talukas and districts have also sent their protests against enhanced assessment.

Referring to Government's reliance on the failure of the censure motion in the last session of the Council with reference to Bardoli, the letter in question makes but a passing reference to "the questionable tactics resorted to by the Government in canvassing the votes and exploiting the situation created by the two impending vacancies in the Government." But the letter regards it unfair on the part of Government to ignore two resolutions of the Council, carried by larger majorities, asking them not to collect enhanced land revenue till the policy of assessment was brought under the control of the Legislature. As regards the main issues involved in the Bardoli settlement, Mr. Nariman and his colleagues endorse the views expressed by the members for Gujarat in their correspondence with Government. The employment of Pathans (they call a device "to strike terror in the minds of the inhabitants", a "grave administrative scandal." They add: "This very class of inhabitants were considered by the Government itself as undesirable and on the suggestion of the Commissioner of Bombay several orders for deportations of this class of inhabitants were issued..... and to-day the same Government has come forward to issue a certificate to that very class." The letter then refers to the "lawless regime" of the "Japti" officers, "entries by violence", and to instances wherein "even force was used against helpless women." The signatories to the letter declare that they are prepared to prove every statement regarding the "ruthless repression" referred to by them.

The letter, but briefly reviewed above, is a severe indictment of policy of Government. It refutes many of the arguments Government advance in their defence and thoroughly exposes the excesses of the "Japti" officers. One may possibly take exception to a word here or a phrase there in the letter, but it is impossible to deny the truth of the general indictment. We are glad that Mr. Nariman, with his two colleagues, has resigned. We are more glad that he has already begun the more telling work of finding funds for the distressed people of Bardoli. This work now needs the greatest attention. The Bombay Youths' League has done well, under Mr. Nariman's guidance, to make organised efforts to collect funds. In this connection we would repeat our suggestion and press it upon Mr. Nariman that it is necessary to start a Bardoli Defence League of members paying, like the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, a definite sum month by month so long as the Bardoli Satyagraha lasts. Bullets in the shape of words have their use, but silver bullets and organisations are better.

## A GOLDEN MEAN.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, who left for England on Saturday, expressed in a press interview a strong hope that the Motilal Committee of the All-Parties' Conference would endorse the resolutions of the Congress and the Muslim League regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity. He pointed out that those resolutions were a notable advance on the present communal position, in view of their acceptance of the principle of joint electorates, that it was a great achievement to get the Congress and the League to be agreed on the resolutions and that it would be unfortunate to scrap an agreement arrived at with so much difficulty. We whole-heartedly share the Maulana's hope as also his appreciation of the new Congress-League Pact. The Pact may not be the very best solution of the communal problem. But it has the great merit of having been accepted as a Pact by a large body of Hindus and Muslims. It is essentially a compromise, a result of mutual trust and mutual accommodation. Maulana Mahomed Ali rightly appeals to the Hindus to "trust the Mussalmans in the few provinces in which they are already or desire to be in the majority". The Congress Hindus have shown that trust. On the other hand, the Muslim Leaguers have been persuaded to forego whatever advantage they might have got from separate electorates. But the prominent Nationalist Muslims like Mr. Jinnah who are in a position to "deliver the goods" showed a lamentable lack of responsibility when they failed to attend the last session of the All-Parties' Conference. However, the difficulty now is that a section of the Hindus feels that too much is conceded to Muslims, and a section of Muslims feels that too much is conceded to Hindus. That is the way of extremists on either side, the legacy of long years of mutual distrust. But Maulana Mahomed Ali need not feel that any Hindu who refrains from openly supporting the Pact, is afraid of losing his popularity. We have full sympathy and admiration for Maulana Mahomed Ali for his staunch support of the Pact even at the risk of his popularity. "My want of popularity to-day with the Mussalmans," he says, "is my best testimonial with the nation." But it is also a proof of the difficulty of reconciling extreme communalist views. It is still possible to hope that the extremists on the Muslim and the Hindu sides will be brought round to recognise that the Congress-League Pact is a true golden mean.

### BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP.

School and college fees in the Bombay Presidency are already very high but Government propose to raise them still higher by about 20 per cent. all at once. They have issued a communique stating that the provincial expenditure on education has increased very greatly in recent years from 74 lakhs in 1915-16 to 192 lakhs in 1925-26, "that it is clearly their first duty to provide for the elementary education of the masses and whatever funds are likely to be available will be required for primary education," and that "consequently it is extremely unlikely that any more money can be provided for secondary and higher education." They go further and frankly declare that it is not possible for them to assist collegiate and secondary education to the same extent as they have been doing hitherto. Even to maintain the progress so far made, they think that the only means is to raise the scale of fees charged in Government colleges and secondary schools. It follows from the rules of the Grants-in-aid Code that all aided and even unaided but recognised schools in the Presidency must necessarily raise their fees to at least two-thirds of the revised rates for Government schools. In fact, all aided schools are warned that "the scales of fees charged will be considered in assessing Government grants."

The communique proclaims the bankruptcy of statesmanship more than finances. Government urge, as an excuse for raising the fees, that provincial educational expenditure has more than doubled during the last ten years or so. But they withhold the fact that the provincial revenues have also more than doubled during the same period and that there has been no retrenchment in the wasteful expenditure in many Departments under the Reserved heads. Their stress on the claims of the education of the masses and the proposal to raise the fees and to cut down grants in case of secondary schools and colleges might give one the impression that some big scheme of mass education is contemplated by Government. But it is a notorious fact that Government have been trying to wriggle out of their statutory obligations to support compulsory primary education and that they have, for years, withheld sanction from a number of schemes of expansion even on a voluntary basis. Even at present, the average school fees work out at about Rs. 3-8 as per month and it is now proposed to raise them to about Rs. 4-8. This is too big a jump from the nominal fees in the primary schools for a poor country like India. If primary education needs to be free, secondary education should not be treated like a rare luxury to be available only at a prohibitive price. It is bad enough to raise the fees in Government schools and colleges unduly and all at once. It is most objectionable to compel even aided institutions to do so by rules or undue pressure. The aided high schools and colleges in the Presidency should resist this enhanced tax on secondary and higher education.

# BRITAIN'S EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

## HOW INDIA'S WEALTH BUILT BRITISH INDUSTRIES

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

II.*

Free Trade in Great Britain in its inception was essentially a trading policy of protection transferred from the land to the factory. By the advent of the nineteenth century the crown of power and influence with the Demos was passing from the crest of the farmer and the landlord to the brow of the operative and the factory owner. The former had got imposed heavy tariff rates against imports from abroad of corn under the Corn Laws, which the latter got removed after a death struggle with the vested interests because their wages could not be stretched enough to cover their primary wants for a livelihood. How the factory grew to such power as to be able to depose the strongly intrenched plutocrats of the fields and land is a history of over a century. To recount the particulars o the rise would be, according to the dictum, out of date. The main facts, however, will have to be recollected to prove that the origination of the process in plunder has had a continuation in exploitation up-to-date and the proofs adduced have the fullest support from historical records of English Industrial Revolution and advance.

**GOLD FROM INDIA.**

The succession of wars, the Seven Years', the American, the Napoleonic, stimulated the virile British nation to feats of prowess on the fields of battle on the two Continents as also gave enormous impetus to its inventive genius. While visualising the marvellous progress made between say 1760 to 1846 one would not be surprised if the well-known adage 'necessity is the mother of invention' had its earliest origin in the progress made by Britain under duress and strain of wars from every one of which Britain emerged industrially triumphant. For her it was really industrial revolution. In the dawn of the eighteenth century William Lee and Dodo Dudley and Paul invented with ingenuity many a mechanical device to save labour and help manufacture. But they could not but lay dormant for want of capital. But the inventors in and from the middle of the eighteenth century, to wit, Brindley (Manchestr Ship Canal) Hargreaves (spinning jenny) Arkwright (spinning machine) Crompton (mule) Cartwright (power loom) and above them all Watt (steam engine) were far more fortunate in so far as Great Britain had poured unto her laps immense wealth from India. The wars in Bengal and the Karnatic were won. Cargoes of silver and gold immensely enriched Great Britain (Brooks Adams' "Law of Civilisation and Decay"). Before the acquisition of this unexpected accretions of wealth the Bank of England though founded as early as in 1694 could not circulate a smaller note than for £20, a denomination too heavy for easy movement. She could issue soon after Plassey in 1759 paper pieces of £10 and £15 accelerating the mobility of money in the country. Thus the outpour of inventive genius very nearly synchronised with the inpour of foreign wealth. India mainly supplied the sinews of industrial war and turned the inventions into commercial utilities. India verily laid the foundations of Great Britain's basic industries in steel and iron, coal and textiles and raised the British manufactures to such pre-eminence that inspite of the prohibitory decrees of Berlin and Milan even the rank and file of the Army of Napoleon the Valiant, had to be clothed in British textiles. India thus nursing the British manufactures with the milk of her wealth was, however, unconsciously forging at the same time in the British factories lethal weapons which devised the destruction of her own industries. But of that hereafter.

This tremendous advance of industries gave the British industrialists immense accession of power and they were emboldened to assert it for removal of their grievances. Spinner Bright and Calico Printer Cobden led the out-cry. The one with the brain and the other with the voice too clamant to be resisted won over the country and brought about the removal of the Corn Laws which had very nearly famished the working classes.

**GENESIS OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.**

It was in 1820 that Lord Liverpool accepted in principle the policy of Free Trade as of vital importance to British operatives. That the outlook of the noble Lord as also of the Radical leaders (Cobden and Bright) was otherwise narrow and selfish was well illustrated by the fact that the former refused and even threatened with penalty the formation of a Chamber of Commerce (March 26, 1824) and informed the Bank of England accordingly and the latter opposed social legislation to limit hours of work and for the amelioration of the arduous working condition of women and children under the plea that such enactments would be in restriction of the production of wealth! Neither the advocacy nor the adoption of free trade was therefore inspired in either by any sense of renunciation in favour of or for the magnanimous advancement of humanity at large. It was dictated by the spirit of self preservation and in protection of the increasing productions of their factories which were outgrowing the narrow boundaries of their insular mother-country. They cried for fresh markets and Great Britain started her commercial agreements beginning with France in 1860 and subsequently with other countries. Being with the apex of the states there were so many treaties. The consenting parties, however, soon saw through the game and each in turn repudiated the policy of the so-called Free Trade; Germany in 1870, France in 1881 and Japan in 1899 commenced raising customs barriers against foreign manufactures and zealously started working up their wares. Great Britain, inspite of her industrial might grown vigorous for over a century, could not scale up the high hedges behind which the competitors fostered their manufactures with the fullest support of the respective States. She had to fling

(Continued on Page 8).

*Previous article appeared on May 14.

# Notes of the Day.

**Candid Confessions.**

Sir Austen Chamberlain has left London to attend the session of the League of Nations. For some weeks from to-morrow Geneva will be full of talk, platitudinous assertions on the part of the representatives of the Big Powers which control the League discussions and vehement protests from the Chinese and some of the Balkan representatives that after all the League is inclined to acquiesce in the harsh doctrine that Might is Right. In the domain of moral, apart from political, advancement of humanity, the League's work is even more disappointing. This was shown to be the case particularly during the discussions at the recent Opium Conference under the League's auspices. As the "New York Evening World" candidly points out the speech of the Japanese representative on the subject of narcotics on that occasion was such "as to make the representatives of the Christian powers fidget in their seats". M. Sato told the delegates boldly how "his people had fought the Christians to save themselves from the curse of narcotics". The American journal frankly admits "we gave the Japs the opium habit and introduced the Red man to whiskey". It will clear up the opium controversy considerably if the British were equally candid about the part they have played in foreing the drug upon Eastern people.

**Recall Lord Lloyd.**

That the Liberal Imperialist Press is uneasy over the turn events have taken in Egypt is evident from its dissatisfaction against the Tory method of interfering with domestic legislation in Egypt by sending British battleships as an ultimatum. But so carefully mild is the language of this dissatisfaction expressed by the "Nation and Athenaeum" and the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette" that the Egyptian Nationalists will not be wrong in supposing that if British Liberals were in power they would behave towards Egyptian aspirations just as badly as the Tories. Only the form of bullying might vary. The "Nation and Athenaeum" regrets that it will be difficult for Nahas Pasha to assume a conciliatory attitude after the publication of Lord Lloyd's despatch which condemns the Public Meetings Bill as being "obviously aimed at weakening the Executive and facilitating political agitation and demonstration in the frequently recurring periods of tension between Great Britain and Nationalist Egypt". If the Liberals are sincerely desirous of conciliating Egypt now that the Bill has been postponed, why do they not press for the recall of a High Commissioner who can see no other political vision for Egypt than frequently recurring periods of tension between his country and Egypt?

**Magna Charta of Labour.**

Mr. Mahabub-ul- Huq, the Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in his spirited advocacy for the establishment of a convention for fixing minimum wages in every country in the world referred to Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles as the Magna Charta of Labour. This Magna Charta which refers to the rights and privileges of the working classes all the world over, does not, of course, take into its purview the conditions of workers in the British Empire's Dependency. In India there are no Trade Acts and no Wages Boards to protect the workers and the Government of India has sent a most unsatisfactory reply to the inquiry from Geneva regarding the steps they propose to take with respect to the establishment of a minimum wage standard. Nor are they likely to move in the matter unless agitation in India compels them to take action. The pressure will, of course, never come from the Government in England.

**A Second Bonnie Prince Charlie.**

The British Press is evidently uncomfortable over the fact that the Foreign Office put an embargo upon Prince Carol's further stay in England. He has abused the right of asylum, declares one journal, while another sarcastically remarks that "perhaps the most delighted man in England when the Foreign Office ban was announced was the ex-Crown Prince himself". The journal explains the reason why. "He can now pose", it says, "as a modern Bonnie Prince Charlie who was only prevented by Great Britain from placing his princely person at the head of his devoted followers". In unctuous tones, "the Outlook" continues, "whether a campaign of which the object is to depose his own son is a worthy cause we can only leave to the conscience of Carol himself". But what about the "conscience" of the stunt Press in England? The "Times" announced the day before the Foreign Office "invitation" to Carol to leave the country that "Imperial Airways had received an order from a Sunday newspaper to provide two machines carrying freight and three passengers for a flight to Rumania"? Probably newspapers in England appearing on Sabbath Day have no conscientious scruples about organising coups to help a Prince to reach the capital of his crowned son and snatch away the crown from the boy.

**Mischievous Tactics.**

The Central Provinces Legislature was the first Provincial Council in this country to declare an attitude of non-co-operation with the Simon Commission. Madras followed suit, then the United Provinces and the attitude of the Nationalist members in every provincial legislature is now firm against co-operation, while the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly declaring its resolve of having nothing to do with the Commission has shown how this boycott is an All-India movement. Naturally frantic attempts are being made at Nagpur by the friends of the bureaucracy under indirect official inspiration to break the boycott of the C. P. legislature and correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers are busy circulating rumours that even the Ministers in the C. P. may find it difficult to rely any longer upon the strength of the groups in favour of the boycott. We understand, however, that there is no truth whatsoever in these rumours and that in spite of the attempts of a few interested persons the attitude of the Ministers and the C. P. legislature in regard to the boycott will remain as firm as before.

# RUTHLESS REPRESSION IN BARDOLI

## MESSRS. NARIMAN, BECHAR AND DESAI RESIGN.

## THEIR SPIRITED LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR

### A CHALLENGE TO GOVT. TO REFUTE STATEMENTS

The following is the full text of the letter addressed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Narayandas A. Bechar, and B. T. Desai to the Governor of Bombay in resigning their seats in the Legislative Council as a protest "both against the unjust policy of land revenue assessment and the ruthless policy of repression" followed by Government in Bardoli:—

To

H. E. the Governor of Bombay,
Bombay.

Your Excellency,

We, the following elected representatives, representing different constituencies in this Presidency, tender our resignations from our respective seats in the Legislative Council as an emphatic protest against the ruthless and oppressive policy of prpression started by the Government of Bombay in Bardoli Taluka in Surat District to coerce the people of Bardoli to surrender to an unjust and inequitable enhancement of the land revenue assessment in that Taluka.

We do not propose to traverse the ground already covered by our honourable colleagues, the members for Gujrat, who in their letter submitting resignations have sufficiently exposed the ruthless nature of the land revenue policy of the Government, and we hereby endorse whole-heartedly the views expressed therein. The Government, as usual, with a view to create divisions amongst the elected non-official members and thus consolidate their own position, have again made futile efforts to set up the rest of the territories of the Presidency against Gujarat, by insinuating that the agitation in Bardoli and Gujarat is a selfish move on the part of the members for Gujarat to shift the burden of taxation from their own constituencies to other parts of the Presidency.

WIDE-SPREAD AGITATION.

The resignations tendered by the undersigned, who do not represent any part or district in Gujarat, will disillusion the Government on this point, and it is hoped that it will desist in future from such efforts to create territorial divisions and to make attempts to set up one part of the Presidency against another. The intensity of the agitation and the universal nature of the protest raised from all parts of the Presidency, including distant Karnatak, should have convinced any honest and impartial observer by this time, that so far as the public are concerned, this question is not only affecting the unfortunate peasantry of Bardoli and Gujarat but is one vitally affecting the peasantry and agricultural population of the whole Presidency; and the fact that other parts of the Presidency pay the enhanced taxation meekly, does not follow that they admit the equity or justice of this impost but simply because they are overawed and terrorised into this unjust payment by introduction of inhuman and barbarous laws and legislation, to wit, the Land Revenue Code, and have not developed the necessary courage to resist it as the brave peasants of Bardoli. Therefore the Government need not flatter itself into false belief that except Bardoli and Gujarat, the rest of the Presidency has acquiesced in its policy or approves of its methods because they are not actually and actively resisted. As a matter of fact, the Government could not be unaware of the fact that several other Talukas and Districts have also sent their protests against the enhancement.

COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE.

We also note that the Government, to prop up a weak and indefensible case, have to rely upon and constantly refer to the resolution or motion for a cut in the Land Revenue Budget grant in the last sessions of the Legislative Council. We need not refer to the questionable tactics resorted to by the Government in canvassing the votes and exploiting the situation created by the two impending vancancies in the Government. The policy and attitude adopted by the Government in this matter vividly illustrates the fact that the Government accept only such resolutions of the Council as suit them and entirely ignore and reject others that do not serve their purpose. The Government could not be unaware of two other important resolutions on the same subject—one in March 1924 passed by a majority in the Legislative Council, whereby it was resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the land revenue under closer regulation and to report on the nature and form of the legislation to that end, and "that no revision be proceeded with and that no new rates be levied till the said legislation was brought into effect."

Again in March 1927, the Legislative Council passed by a majority of 52 votes against 29, a resolution calling upon the Government to give immediate effect to the resolution passed in 1924 for introducing the necessary legislation making provision for giving retrospective effect to that resolution, and "pending such legislation to issue orders to the Revenue Authorities not to collect the assessment enhanced in revision after March 1924."

These two resolutions, specific and definite on the subject, not passed by a narrow majority of the official block nor by resorting to undue influence and official canvassing but by a large substantial majority after a full discussion and free vote, have been entirely ignored and consigned to waste paper basket; and how unfair the Government is in a controversy of this description is betrayed by the fact that whereas the last resolution of 1928, though not directly on the subject, is being constantly exploited and referred to, the two previous ones which go directly against their case are not even referred to.

"RUTHLESS, OPPRESSIVE, BARBAROUS".

But as stated above, we have no desire to repeat the arguments and reasons already mentioned in the previous correspondence by our honourable colleagues from Gujarat, as the Land Revenue policy of this Government is notorious not only in this country but all over the World as the most oppressive and burdensome and one of the main causes of extreme poverty, misery and hardships of the vast masses of agricultural population in India. Comparisons of figures showing the percentage of assessment in this country with other civilised countries in the World including Great Britain are self evident proofs that cannot be controverted by any arguments. But our resignations are intended more as an emphatic protest against the ruthless, oppressive and barbarous policy of repression that is deliberately started in the unfortunate Taluka of Bardoli with the object of striking terror in the minds of the illiterate inhabitants so that it may serve as a deterrent example to other Talukas.

What appears to us as most amazing apathy on the part of the Government, that in spite of the universal wave of indignation from all parts of the Presidency, and though various sections representing different political schools of thought, are almost unanimous in their protests and condemnation, still the Government have not deemed it necessary to descend from its Olympic heights of Mahabaleshwar and no responsible member of Government has yet been deputed to enquire into these serious allegations, but absolutely relying upon the reports of the subordinate officers on the spot, the Government in a most complacent and callous manner have issued an impudent and irresponsible press communique refuting these grave charges and allegations as false and groundless.

OFFICIAL APATHY.

It is deplorable that when the head of the administration and his satellites and satraps find ample time to devote to pleasant and joyous occasions and functions, attend calls from petty States and Rajahs for that purpose, none of the seven responsible heads have yet found time or shown any inclination to visit this God-forsaken and terror-striken Taluka to make personal enquiries and satisfy themselves before issuing irresponsible press communiques.

While the Government rely for the refutation of the allegations on the reports of the interested subordinate officers, some of the undersigned can speak on the subject with personal experience after having visited several villages and made personal investigations. We wish to record personal impressions that we gained by our visit to the said Taluka, and challenge the Government after making impartial and independent enquiries to refute the statements and charges that we hereby specifically state.

NEW PATHAN MENACE.

First and foremost we will deal with

## PERSIA PREPARES FOR THE WELCOME

### AFGHAN ROYALTIES' VISIT

### COURT MINISTER GOES TO PAHLEVI

TEHRAN, June 3.

Mr. Taimurtash, Court Minister, is leaving to-day for Pahlevi to welcome the King and Queen of Afghanistan on behalf of the Shah on their arrival there on 6th on board the Soviet warship. The King and Queen will stay the night at Pahlevi, Resht and Kazvin and arrive at Teheran on ninth. Meanwhile thousands of workmen are engaged in the Capital in repairing and widening the roads and erecting triumphal arches in the streets which Their Majesties will traverse. Moreover, by the general order of the municipality, the walls of the buildings in the principal streets of the Capital are being plastered white by householders.—Reuter.

## AMERICA'S ANTI-WAR PROPOSALS.

### AUSTRALIA FAVOURS TREATY

LONDON, June 3.

Washington.—The Australian reply to the American invitation to participate in the anti-war treaty has been received. It favours the treaty.—Reuter.

## HANG-TSO-LIN DEPARTS FROM PEKING

### GREAT EXODUS BEGINS

LONDON, June 3.

Peking.—Chang-tso-lin has departed and great exodus by rail has begun.—Reuter.

## NEW GREEK GOVT.

### CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, June 2.

Athens.—The Chamber by 138 votes to 99 has passed a vote of confidence in Government.—Reuter.

## DEHRA DUN MUSSOORIE TRAMWAY CO.

### MANAGING AGENT ACQUITTED

MUSSOORIE, June 2.

After a prolonged trial in the Dehra Dun Sessions Court Beltie Shah Gilani late Managing Agent of the Dehra Dun Mussoorie Tramway Company (In Liquidation) who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of four sums aggregating Rs. 1,10,000 was to-day acquitted, the judge finding the accused not guilty on all the four charges.—A. P.

## RUMANO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE

### PROBLEM BEFORE LEAGUE COUNCIL

### ATTEMPTS AT AGREEMENT FAIL.

LONDON, June 3.

The Summer session of the League Council which opens on the 4th June at Geneva whither Sir Austen Chamberlain departed to-day is again faced with the perennial Rumano-Hungarian dispute in consequence of the communication of the Rumanian Government to the League Secretariat that attempts to reach an agreement with Hungary on the subject of Transylvnian Optants have failed. Neither M. Briand nor Herr Stresemann will attend this Council owing to illness.—Reuter.

## YUGOSLAV NOTE TO ITALY

### DEPLORES RECENT RIOTING.

LONDON, June 3.

Belgrade.—The Yugoslav note to Italy deplores the recent rioting at Sebenico and Spalato and undertakes to comply with Italy's requests.—Reuter.

## PROSPECTS OF TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER AGREEMENT

### NEGOTIOTIONS PROCEEDING FOR MONTHS

LONDON, June 3.

Constantinople.—Importance is attached to the visit of Tewfik Bey, the Turkish ambassador at Moscow who is accompanying the King and Queen of Afghanistan to Teheran where it is reported he will sign the Turco-Persian frontier agreement for which negotiations have been proceeding for months.—Reuter.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER

### MR WHITLEY TO RETIRE FROM JUNE 19?

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Whitley has announced that he will ask the House of Commons on June 18 to permit him to retire from the Speakership from June 19.—Reuter.

## AMERICA'S PEACE PROPOSALS

### CANADIAN GOVT'S REPLY.

LONDON, June 2.

Washington.—The Canadian Government's reply to Mr. Kellogg's invitation to participate in the antiwar treaty says that it considers the League of Nations as an indispensable and continuing agency for international understading and does not desire to enter on any course which will prejudice its effectiveness. It expresses the opinion, however, that there is no conflict between the obligations under the League Covenant and the proposed multilateral treaty and therefore Government gladly accepts the invitation and will recommend the acceptance of it to Parliament.—Reuter.

# YOUTH'S REPLY TO BARDOLI INEQUITIES

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTIONS IN KADDAR BAGS

## BOMBAY'S QUOTA: APPEAL FOR FURTHER RESPONSE

### TO-DAYS HUGE PROCESSION

Having opened the campaign of propaganda in favour of the Bardoli Satyagraha and for devising the means of collecting funds for the relief of the distressed and oppressed at the public meeting of the youths held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, the youths of the city went on their second day's work to different houses in the streets of Bombay, leaving behind them in every house a significant and arresting piece of khaddar work marked with the words "Bardoli Bag". In all 40 volunteers covered up different localities from Sandhurst Road right upto Malabar Hill, Girgaum to Dhobi Talao, Gamdevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum Back Road. Though they went with the object of leaving these bags in houses to be returned fielled up with collections after a fortnight they managed with remarkable ease to collect during the same day by 12 o'clock as much as Rs. 500. They have left 200 bags in 200 houses, and they hope to collect from them a substantial amount when they visit these houses a fortnight hence. Apart from the fact that the bag helps the citizen of Bombay in putting his or her mite in aid of the peasants of Bardoli, it will serve a great purpose in pointedly drawing the attention of all the citizens of the inequities perpetrated at Bardoli and the heroic struggle of the peasants on the other hand for the maintenance of their just claim.

The Bombay Youth League Propaganda and Relief Committee has therefore decided to send round many more bags during the course of the week, and it trusts

# MR. J. B. KANGA KNIGHTED

## SIR HARCOURT BUTLER GETS G. C. S. I.

## KNIGHTHOOD FOR NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG.

### KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL FOR LADY WILSON.

SIMLA, June 3.

The following Birthday Honours are gazetted:—

TO BE G.C.S.I.

Sir Harcourt Butler, ex-Governor of Burma.

TO BE K.C.S.I.

Sir William John Keith, late Finance Member, Burma.

TO BE C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Mr. H. G. Stokes, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras; Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of Jubbal, Simla Hill States, the Punjab; Mr. J. C. Kerr, M.I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and Mr. M. G. Simpson, Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

TO BE G.C.I.E.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab.

TO BE K.C.I.E.

The Hon. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Saiyad Khan of Chatari, Home Member, U. P.; the Hon. Mr. R. I. R. Glancey, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India States. (A memorandum adds that the Maharaja of Nadia also would have been made a K.C.I.E., had he survived.)

TO BE C.I.E.

Mr. D. S. V. Mulu Surag, Jurisdictional Talukdar of Jetpur-Pithadiah, States of Western India; Mr. G. G. Dey, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department; Mr. J. G. Beazley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Punjab Government, Transferred Departments; Mr. A. E. Gilliat, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance Department; Mr. R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, Education Department; Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S. (on leave). Mr. F. G. Arnould, Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Karachi; Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, U. P.; Mr. G. A. Cocks, lately Inspector-General of Police, the Punjab; Col. C. P. Gunter, Director, Survey of India, Frontier Circle; Professor H. Coupland, lately Member of Royal Commission on Superior Civil Service; Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, I.C.S., on special duty in Bengal with the Statutory Commission; Lt-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras; Lt-Col. Lewis Cook, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur; Lt-Col. G. D. Franklin, lately Chief Medical Officer, Delhi; Lt-Col. J. Cunningham, Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli; Lt-Col. R. R. Will, Commandant, Bengal Artillery Force; Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, lately Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-west Frontier Province; Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Aiyengar, Officiating Under-Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India; Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Excise. Bombay; Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Police and Public Works Minister, Jammu; Rai Bahadur Badri Das Goenka, Banker and Merchant, Bengal; Dr. H. G. Roberts, Welsh Mission, Shillong; and Dr. J. A. Voelcker, Royal Agricultural Society of England, London.

Her Highness the Senior Maharani of Gwalior is conferred the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahab, Member, Executive Council, Madras; the Hon. Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister, Local Self-Government, Bihar; the Hon. Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Minister, Assam; the Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Broadway, Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court; the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Lindsay, Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court (on leave); the Hon. Mr. Justice H. S. Spratt, Rangoon High Court; Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, Bombay; Captain E. J. Headlam, Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Lt-Col. G. H. Willis, Master of Security Printing Press, Nasik; Mr. Austin Low, Chairman, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., London; Mr. Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Department, Nizam's Government; and Mr. H. A. K. Ghuznavi, Member, Legislative Council, Bengal.

TO BE K. B. E.

The Hon. Lt.-Col. L. B. H. Haworth, Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

TO BE C. B. E.

Mr. C. M. G. Oglivie, I.C.S., lately Deputy Commissioner, Lahore; Mr. J. T. O. Barnard, Deputy Commissioner Burma, on special duty with the Triangle Expedition; the Raja of Salempur, United Provinces; Mr. P. S. Kotwal, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces; and Mr. P. A. Cory, Honorary Treasurer, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Home Branch.

TO BE O. B. E.

Mr. M. A. Candeth, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras; Major Frank Cook, State Engineer, Nabha; Mr. L. W. Amps, Executive Engineer in charge of the construction of the British Legation Buildings, Kabul; Mr. R. Foulkes, M. L. C., President, Madura District Board; Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Fazal Ali, Chairman, District Board, Gujrat, Punjab; Rai Bahadur Dr. Kishorilal Chaudhari, Assistant Director of Public Health, U. P.; Khan Bahadur Rashid-ud-din Ashraf, Talukdar of Karka, Bara Banki District, U. P.; Mr. T. P. Dewar, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Naga Hills Expedition for the suppression of human sacrifice; Mr. P. M. R. Leonard, Assistant Superintendent on duty with the Triangle Expedition; Mr. J. Macgregor-Cheers, Officer Supervisor, General Staff, Branch, Army Headquarters; Mr. G. C. Devon, State Engineer, Kotah, Rajputana; Mrs. MacGann Matilda, Mysore; Mr. Mangaldas Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Medical Practitioner, Bombay.

TO BE M. B. E.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector to the Bombay Government; Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Service; Mr. E. H. Brandon, Assistant Secretary, Home Department, Government of India (on leave); Mr. W. N. Richardson, Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, Karachi; Mr. Arthur Mathews, Officer Supervisor, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters; Rao Bahadur W. G. Rale, retired Deputy Collector, Bombay; Mr. M. W. Smith, Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India; Mr. J. H. Green, Superintendent, Education Department, Government of India; Mr. H. C. M. Upshon, Jailor, Presidency Gaol, Calcutta; Captain F. E. Hitchin, Superintendent, Borstal School, Tanjore; Mr. H. K. Penrose, Secretary, Municipal Committee and District Board, Peshawar; Mr. H. M. C. Harris, Headmaster, Government High School, Ajmere; Mr. W. B. Cairns, Quarry and Stoneyard Officer, Delhi; Mr. A. W. Connolly, Works Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapore; Mrs. Young Ruth, Secretary of Funds under presidency of Lady Irwin; Pandit Ram Nath, Principal, Pandit Baij Nath High School, Amritsar; and Khan Sahab Ardeshir Ruttonjee Mehta, British Military Hospital, Quetta.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (COMPANIONS).

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Wilayutullah, Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, Central Provinces; Khan Bahadur Ahmed Baksh, Assistant Residency Surgeon, Indore; Mr. Ardeshar Eduljee Serval, acting Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, Bombay Government; and Mr. J. C. Ghose, Secretary, District Board, Ludhiana.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (FIRST CLASS).

Lady Wilson, Bombay; Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur; Mrs. Brayne, Gurgaon; Mr. C. F. Frimdt-Moller, Medical Superintendent, Tubereulosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle; Mrs. Lee, Superintendent, Lee Memorial Mission, Calcutta; Father A. Fargeton, Superintendent, Rangoon Leper Asylum; Mrs. A. C. Smith, Zenana Hospital, Gujarat, Punjab; and Dr. R. J. Ashton, Mirzapur District, United Provinces.

KAISER-I-HIND (SECOND CLASS).

Mr. N. H. Menesso, Assistant Executive Engineer, Bombay; Mr. D. L. Joshee, Medical Officer, Leper Asylum, Ramchandrapur, East Godavari District; Major Williams Thomas, Superintendent, Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled soldiers; the Rev. A. E. Harper, Principal, Mission School, Moga, Ferozpore District; Rev. Mother Mary Joseph, Roman Catholic Mission School, Aden; Father F. Harvey, Superintendent, Vernacular Schools, Mandalay; Mrs. Lorimer, Calicut; Mrs. Tarr, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Society, Nagpur; Miss B. B. Carey, Zenana Mission, Bombay; Dr. P. C. Sen, Health Officer, Dacca; Miss M. H. Morrison, Church Missionary Society, Narowal, Sialkot District, Punjab; Miss Joan Drake, Wesleyan Missionary,

(Continued on page 9.)

# ELGIN MILL STRIKE

## STRIKERS TO RESORT TO VIGOROUS PICKETING

## EMPLOYERS' THREAT.

CAWNPORE, June 2.

The Elgin Mill strike situation has taken a serious turn and it is apprehended that the strikers will resort to vigorous picketing and propaganda from Monday to bring about a general strike in the city affecting all industrial concerns.

STRIKERS' DEMAND.

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, the strike leader, informed the District Magistrate this morning that the men have decided to put forward a fresh condition regarding the proposed enquiry into Tuesday's assult case. They wanted a tribunal of enquiry to consist of three persons, two arbitrators, one elected by mill authorities and the other elected by the strikers, and the third person, who is to be the umpire, to be selected by the two previous persons. Mr. Munro, District Magistrate, in reply, it is learnt, informed Mr. Vidyarthi that the mill authorities absolutely refused to institute the tribunal suggested by the strikers. They were however willing to open the mills provided the workers agreed nt to indulge in lighting strikes in future and left the assault case to be decided in a law court.

FORFEITURE OF WAGES.

It is understood that Mr. Munro further informed Mr. Vidyarthi that the mill authorities considered the wages due to men now on strike as forfeited on account of their ceasing work without giving any notice. They were however willing to pay the arrears due up to the date of the strike to the men rresumed work within a reasonable time.

The decision of the mill authorities was communicated to the strikers at to-night's meeting of strikers by Mr. Vidyarthi and it was resolved at the meeting to sound workers of other mills to-morrow as regards declaring a general strike. The final decision as regards the course of action to be adopted will be arrived at to-morrow's meeting.—A. P.

# LILLOAH STRIKE.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The situation regarding the Lillooah Workshops remains unchanged.—A. P.

## A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Information has been received that 150 men attached to Loco Stores at Assansol struck work this morning in sympathy with the Lillooah workers. It is also reported that 95 men working in Ondal workshops have gone on a strike.—A. P.

## STRIKERS CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Six Lillooah strikers were convicted to-day by the Police Magistrate, Howrah, for being riotous in a public road and for throwing brickbats on the public and also on the Additional District Magistrate and the police officers on duty on the afternoon of 1st May. The accused pleaded not guilty. The witnesses for the prosecution included the Additional District Magistrate.

The Magistrate held that the case had been saisfactorily proved against the accused beyond a reasonable doubt. The accused were sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

# STRIKE IN TATAS' WORKSHOPS

## ABSENTEE WORKMEN REFUSED ADMISSION

JAMSHEDPUR, June 2.

Workmen absent yesterday were refused admission this morning. Strikers picketed the main workshop entrance and abused those who were proceeding to their work.—A. P.


NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| „ Subscribed | „ | 3,56,05,275 |
| „ Paid-up | „ | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | „ | 1,15,36,676 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.


# SAFTA RIOT

## LATEST LIST OF CASUALTIES

SIMLA, June 2.

It is officially stated that information received since the communique of 31st May regarding Safta disturbance and the police firing seems to indicate that deaths amongst the Jats amount to eight to ten and wounded, including those slightly injured to forty. Owing to the removal of the injured to Delhi and other villages accurate information could not be obtained and the figures now given are only estimates. Government have instructed the local authorities to use every effort to ascertain correct figures and invite the co-operation of the managers of private hospitals and of private practitioners and of any other person or body in a position to supply accurate information.—A. P.

# SPANISH AIRMEN'S FORCED LANDING

## DUE TO ENGINE TROUBLE

LONDON, June 2.

Baghdad.—The fact that the Spanish airmen, Jeminez and Iglesias had a forced landing in Dawiyah, a remote district between the Tigris and the Euphrates, a little more than name in the map, made the news of their fate difficult to ascertain. Dawiyah is 200 miles south of Baghdad, the nearest township being Nasiriyah, forty miles away. The news of the mishap was sent on Thursday morning to the British Administrative Inspector at Nasiriyar who arranged a police guard for the machine and conveyance of the airmen to Nasiriyah.

The airmen said they left Seville at eleven on Tuesday morning on an attempt to break the world's nonstop record, selecting the route Messina, Athens, Smyrna, Aleppo, Baghdad, Basrah and Karachi. From Aleppo onwards, however, they experienced heavy dust-storms. They passed Baghdad at four, on Wednesday afternoon, flying at a height of 6,000 feet. About two hours, later, the engine failed owing, it is believed, to continued dust. The airmen were compelled to land in the desert in Dawiyah, shortly before sunset.

The machine has not been damaged, but the engine trouble prevents continuance of the flight for the present. It is understood the aviators have cabled to Spain for new valves.

The airmen are expected to arrive at Baghdad to-morrow by train. They will be the guests of the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

## WHEREABOUTS MADE CERTAIN

KARACHI, June 2.

The whereabouts of the Spanish aviators Captain Jimenez and Captain Iglesias who left Seville on Tuesday on a world flight in the aeroplane called "Jesus Delgran Poder" is made certain by a special message to the "Daily Gazette" Karachi, which states that they had a forced landing at Dawiyah, forty miles from Nasiriyah and 200 miles south of Baghdad owing to engine trouble. They intend returning to Spain shortly.—A. P.

## CAPT. D'OISY LEAVES FOR CHITTAGONG

RANGOON, June 2.

The French airman, Captain D'Oisy sailed yesterday for Chittagong en route to Pondicherry.—A. P.

# FINAL DAVI'S CUP MATCHES IN AMERICAN ZONE

## UNITED STATES BEAT JAPAN.

LONDON, June 2.

Chicago.—In the final of the Davis Cup matches in the American zone, United States beat Japan by three matches to nil —Reuter.

## LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, June 2.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—Nine to four against Fairway (offered and five to two taken) six to one against Flamingo, fifteen to two against Sunny Trace, hundred to seven against Ranjit Singh, hundred to six against Royal Minstrel (taken and offered), hundred to six against Gang Warily (offered and twenty to one taken), twenty to one against Bubbles, twentyfive to one against Camelford (taken and offered), thirtythree to one against Luvaneran, Porthole and Blackwatch offered thirtythree to one against Fernkloof (offered and forty to one taken), forty to one against Felstead (taken and offered), sixtysix to one against O'curry hundred to one against Advocate, Constant Son, Cyclone, Grange View, Heirloom, Palais Royal Second, Royal Crusader, Scintillation. The Whedier and Yeomanstown.—Reuter.

## ALTERATION IN DERBY PROBABLES

LONDON, June 2.

The following alteration in the Derby probables has been made. E. Gardner rides Yeomanstown.—Reuter.

# RUTHLESS REPRESSION IT BARDOLI

(Continued from previous Page.)

the facts which cannot be denied by the Government and which by themselves constitute grave scandals in public administration, namely the removal from that Taluka of the existing staff of officers and imposing another, adjustments being made on communal lines, so that in a Taluka predominantly inhabited by Hindu residents a Mahomedan officer or magistrate is imported, thus attempting to create communal friction, at the same time causing a grave reflection upon the officers removed.

Further, as admitted by the Government, employment of 40 Pathans from Bombay, apparently with the object of carrying on "juptis" but really with a view to strike terror in the minds of the inhabitants, is another grave administrative scandal. The employment of this particular class by itself constitutes a grave charge and indictment against the Government, as it is a known fact that this very class of inhabitants were considered by the Government itself as undesirable, and on the suggestion of the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, several orders for deportation of this class of inhabitants of Bombay were issued on the representations of various institutes in the city, and to-day the same Government has come forward to issue a certificate to that very class that was considered dangerous for the safety and security of the inhabitants of even a well protected and crowded city like Bombay. If the position of the Government has become so desperate that it is not possible for them to carry on the administration of this Taluka and to effect 'juptis' without the aid of these Pathans, it would have been far more honourable on their part to have admitted their moral defeat and conceded the reasonable and just demands of the people rather than to resort to such undignified and disreputable methods.

"FORCE AGAINST WOMEN."

That the officers deputed specifically for a particular purpose in that Taluka, go beyond the limit and with the sole object of showing a good record, carry on a lawless regime regardless of the existing laws or of public protests because they are conscious of the fact that their superiors are with them and therefore they could safely disregard all other considerations. There have been instances where legitimate bounds of law have been transgressed, attachments levied, properties forfeited, seizures made regardless of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code or any other legislative measures. Immoveable properties are seized without making any enquiries about the ownership or whether they belong to a "khatedar" or not; properties of much larger values are taken away for smaller dues without any Panchanama and without making a list, sometimes effecting entries by violence, and in one or two instances even force was used against helpless women. From personal enquiries, we were also satisfied that with a view to suppress the movement and in order to cripple the hands of the leaders, false prosecutions were launched against workers and volunteers and inhuman and barbarous sentences of long terms of rigorous imprisonment were passed against absolutely innocent workers on ridiculous and absurd charges of obstructing public servants, etc., charges which no public servant would venture to lay before any tribunal, simply because on account of the creed of non-co-operation and their willingness to suffer, these unfortunate innocent victims do not put forward any defence and contest the charges.

There were several instances where liquor shopkeepers had paid their dues to the Excise Department expressly for the purpose of supply of liquor to the shop, when such dues were illegally misappropriated by the Excise Department, colluding with the Revenue Department, and transferring the amount and appropriating it towards the land revenue dues, a fresh demand was made for the Excise dues, before supply could be made. Thus, several shops were closed for want of a supply, although amounts had been already paid and received by the Excise Department for that supply.

A PATHETIC SIGHT.

During our visit, we witnessed several demonstrations of armed police and Pathans, simply with a view to create an impression and terrorise the people.

It is impossible to narrate all the tragic instances that were witnessed by us there and we find it difficult to describe the situation prevailing in the unfortunate villages. These villages presented an appearance of deserted and haunted places, with not a living soul or animal to be found from one end of the village to the other, all of them being rigidly imprisoned in their own homes with a view to avoid the cruel raids of "Japti" officers. Indeed, the villages presented a most pathetic sight that would move a stony heart, and after all when we consider the situation dispassionately, the only fault and the only crime of these unfortunate villagers seemed to be that they made a demand for an independent and impartial enquiry into these settlements.

"HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE."

It is conceivable that any Government could refuse such a legitimate and modest demand for a mere enquiry, as it is the elementary right of a citizen to make such demand and it is the primary duty of the Government to concede it. Instead of conceding such a modest and just demand, some responsible officers of the Government indulged in insolent and insulting remarks by describing such venerable and trusted leaders as Shriyut Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Tyebji, Darbar Gopaldas, Dr. Sumant Mehta and that band of gallant patriotic workers "as swarms of agitators who are living on them (people of Bardoli) and misguided them", and the Government apparently encourage such insolence on the part of its officers by not taking any action against them but on the contrary issuing similar impertinent Press communiques supporting their action.

It is the height of impudence for an officer who draws his fat salary and emoluments practically from the land revenue thus extorted from the unfortunate peasants of Bardoli and other Talukas in Gujarat, to make such a preposterous suggestion that these trusted and patriotic leaders, who have sacrificed all for the peoples' cause, are living on the peasants of Bardoli, and it is deplorable that the Government with five Indian members—two from Gujarat—have not thought it fit to curb this impudence by taking disciplinary action against the arrogant officer, thus showing that so far as the present administration of Bardoli is concerned, the Government have temporarily abdicated their position and authority in favour of the administrators on the spot. If the Government have any regard for decency in public controversy and have any self-respect, it will compel the said officer at least to withdraw such personal, insolent and uncalled for remarks.

LEAVING BRITISH TERRITORY.

It is a sad commentary on the British administration in that district that several old British subject-residents of that Taluka are quitting and vacating their villages with their properties to seek safety and protection in the neighbouring villages within the territory of Gaekwad of Baroda; such is the security and safety for British subjects in the present administration.

Before closing, we wish to emphasize once again that we are prepared to prove every statement regarding the ruthless repression referred to above, and we once again challenge the Government to appoint an independent tribunal and afford us an opportunity of substantiating the above charges.

Under the above circumstances, we feel it our duty to record this emphatic protest, both against the unjust policy of land revenue assessment and the ruthless policy of repression, and to tender our resignations.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
most obedient servants,
K. F. NARIMAN,
NARAYANDAS ANANDJEE BECHAR,
BALUBHAI T. DESAI.

Madon House,
Hughes Road,
June 2.

# YOUTH'S REPLY TO BARDLI INEQUITIES.

(Continued from previous Page.)

it will receive an enthusiastic and cordial response in many more houses.

TO-DAY'S PROCESSION.

To-day (Monday) being a bank holiday, the youths including a large number of ladies are going round from French Bridge to Crawford Market, via Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalkadevi and Lohar Chawl. They will walk in the streets singing the Bardoli songs composed by the noble women of Bardoli and they will start their work at 8 o'clock in the morning at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The Committee will be grateful to receive the co-operation of those who desire to participate in the day's work.

# RESPONSE TO BARDOLI'S CALL,

## BOMBAY'S FIRST INSTALMENT

The Bardoli Taluka Satyagraha Sahayak Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Bar-at-Law, has until now been able to get subscriptions of nearly Rs. 5,000/- on the list. Of this a sum of Rs. 3,001/- has been already remitted to the President Bardoli Sawaraj Ashram, Sjt. Vallabhbhai. The members are in their earnest to get more donations. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- has been donated by some of the Solicitors and they are giving hearty response. Messrs Bhulabhai J. Desai and K. M. Munshi are at one to move the Bar- circle The various merchant clubs Associations, chambers are also contemplating to take the matter in hand. The Committee for the purpose of enabling energetic workers has also got the coupon books of Rs. 1, 2 & 5, printed in book-let forms each of 10 and the same can be had on appplying to the Hon. Secretary, G. N. Desai, Joshi Building Kalbadevi, Opp: Bhangwadi.

# BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

## BOMBAY LADIES' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay, will be held in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss Frenny Bhesania, Miss Natarajan, Mrs. Ratanbehen, Mrs. Manjulabai Anjana and Miss Davar will speak on Bardoli Satyagraha. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. All ladies are cordially invited.

# MR. HARTSHORN

## TO RESIGN FROM SIMON COMMISSION?

## ANXIETY ABOUT HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" wires:—

LONDON, May 31.

Even the apathy of the British public towards Indian questions has been aroused by the report, which I cabled yesterday, that Mr. Vernon Hartshorn intends to resign from the Simon Commission. The supplementary statement that his resignation will not be on account of the impending libel action against him by Messrs. Tata's has not been sufficient to allay public anxiety in the matter.

The figures of the polling when Mr. Hartshorn was re-elected as representative of the Ogmore Division of Glamorgan would not appear to support his statement that anxiety for his prospects at the next election has prompted his action.

At the last election he was returned unopposed and in 1922, he had a majority of 10,000 in a total poll of 31,076.

It is pointed out that it almost establishes a precedent for a politician in the important role that Mr. Hartshorn plays as a member of the Statutory Commission to sacrifice his national work for his electorate, and the opinion that pressure has been brought to bear upon him by his Labour backers has wide credence.

Labour opinion is reticent on the subject, but it is suggested that Mr. Hartshorn's attitude towards the task that lay before the Commission was not in such conformity with the other members as was hinted by Sir John Simon on his return from India.

It is remembered that Mr. Hartshorn, while in India, unfortunately lacked the opportunities accorded to the other members, owing to his unavoidable detention at Bombay, through illness, while the majority of the Commission were up country.

In view of the impending libel suit, discussion of his allegations, in a recent speech, against the Bombay millowners is impossible.

No pronouncement regarding Mr. Hartshorn has been made by Sir John Simon, and, so far, inquiries on the spot have been unable to obtain any important opinion, one way or the other, from the local leaders of the Labour party.

Meanwhile, the Indian problem has come to the forefront of the news of the day, and the question whether Mr. Hartshorn's primary thought is for the safety of his seat in Parliament, rather than for his membership of the Simon "team," is receiving considerable attention.

## TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED

LAHORE, June 3.

The following is the text of two resolutions passed unanimously yesterday at the first meeting of the Punjab Council Simon Committee, (1) The members of this Committee are strongly of opinion that it will be difficult for them adequately and properly to discharge their duties and responsibilities if any distinction is sought to be made between the members of the Indian Statutory Commission and the members of the Committee in the matter of examination of witnesses or access to documentary evidence and that conclusions based on the examination of a portion only of evidence will not command public confidence. (2) that a copy of this resolution may be sent to the Punjab Government for official and immediate communication to Sir John Simon Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission.—A. P.

# MYSORE'S CAPITAL AND REVENUE EXPENDITURE

## GOVT. HOPE TO FINANCE WITHOUT MARKET BORROWING

MYSORE, June 2.

About ninety lakhs of rupees have been allotted as the capital outlay for the coming year in Mysore, and the Government hope to finance both capital and revenue expenditure without market borrowing.—A. P.

Rangoon, June 2.—At the High Court criminal sessions before Mr. Justice Baguley and a jury the protracted trial of Komala Venakata Reddy on charges of defamation brought by Mr. C. W. Oehme, Traffic Manager, Port Trust Railway, the allegations being that the complainant had accepted monthly bribe of four hundred rupees for some months from K. C. V. Reddy, a contractor, concluded. The Judge sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 1,000/ or three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

# UNTOUCHABILITY IN THE SOUTH.

## HOW REFORMERS ARE HANDICAPPED

## MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS

It will be remembered that a few months back the South Indians in Bombay undertook to organise the collection of funds for the support of the anti-untouchability movement in the South. Local Committees were organised in the different centres in the North of Bombay and the work of collection went on briskly for some time. But there was a sudden lull and it appears the progress of collection also slackened. It is, however, now resumed and a party went round Matunga on Sunday morning. The party will again go round this (Monday) morning for the collection of funds, and the presence in their midst of Mr. T. R. Krishanswami Iyer of "Sabari Ashram" (Palghat) who is himself engaged in this essential reform work, will be an additional source of help to the local workers in their collections.

## MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."

Though untouchability appears in its worst and crudest form in the extreme South, that is Kerala, not much, at least not enough, is being done by the reformers in the South to stamp out the evil. They will not even finance the movement to the extent that is necessary and possible for them. When, therefore, I started collections during my visit to Calicut amongst the people locally, I was glad to find that the South Indian Colony in Bombay signified their intention of making a much more substantial collection than was made in Calicut and giving it to me when I passed through Bombay. In continuation of their promise a deputation came to me in Bombay during my recent visit and assured me that they had not forgotten it but that they were waiting for a favourable season for making the collections. One of them now writes:—"Many a young man with meagre salary is wasting his money in races and other city inducements, and if only we could wean them from their present tendencies, much could be expected of them for their own benefit as well as for the benefit of the city of Bombay." I hope that this reform movement will take deep root amongst the South India young men. I would advice them not to wait for a "favourable season". For any time is a favourable season for doing good work or begging or giving in a good cause. No cause can be better than the cause of the 'untouchables', the 'unapproachables' and the 'Invisibles'. If the young men from the South living in Bombay will only deny themselves some of the costly luxuries such as smoking, races, visits to tea shops, etc., there will be a fat collection. Every religion enjoins the setting apart of a certain portion of one's income for charitable purposes. Unfortunately young men nowdays in most cases have given the go by to religion. But if the practice of invariably allocating a certains portion of their income to charitable purposes can be revived, causes such as those of the untouchables need never wait for a "favourable season."

# BRITAIN'S EXPLOITATION OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

about for fresh markets. The models of the German Zollverins brought about by Bismarck under the advice of Frederick List the famous Economist (1798-1846) and of the free internal market of the United States suggested the device of Free Trade within the Empire. She christened the fresh trading policy with the designation of Imperial Preference. Any claim of Free Trade after the conception, commendation and acceptance of the Imperial Preference was but a camouflage which we have been taught by the "Times" "was as old as politics," whether it was more ancient in trade policies we will leave to the savants of industrial heraldry to discover. They can better investigate and enlighten as to the adverse bars on the escutcheon of Britain's commercial self-seeking and uprightness, particularly in regard to British industry's behaviour with India. Imperial Preference has had many aspects. We had better leave it for the nonce. We have yet much ground to cover to bring up exploitation up-to-date.

(To Be Continued.)

Rome.—Aviators Ferrarin and Deprete on aeroplane S64 established the endurance and long distance records by remaining in the air for 57 hours and 37 minutes on a circular course between Torreflavia and Anzio forty-six miles apart.—Reuter.

**6 shilling book for Re 1/-**

Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition.

**Special Offer Nearly Expired.**

No V. P. P. terms; no free copies. One Rupee means one shilling and six pence English. Enclose rupee note or Money Order, book will be sent post free by ordinary printed papers mail. No registration undertaken.

Send at once to ARTHUR FIELD, INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY.

**18, Featherstone Buildings,**
HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Buy your
*Durries and Carpets*
direct from the place where they are manufactured. In all pleasing colors and shades. Only selected cotton used.

Prices range from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per sq. yard.

**Jagannath Munnalal,**
Sudder Bazar, :: :: Meerut.

**BEEJBUND**

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

**ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM**
3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual opties available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF

**Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,**

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

**SAVE** YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.


## MR. J. B. KANGA KNIGHTED.

(Continued from page 7.)

Hyderabad, Deccan; Mrs. Kahn, Member, New Delhi Cantonment Committee; Miss R. E. Galnville, Manageress, Soldiers' Home, Peshawar; Mr. H. Vishwanath Tilak, Secretary, Baby Health Week Association, Bombay; and Sister Elsie Henry, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

TO BE RAJA (HEREDITARY).

Rana of Bhagat, Simla Hill States; Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh of Khilchipur, Central India.

Nawab (Personal) Khan Bahadur Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Home Minister, Patiala.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

Pandit Panchanan Tarkratna of Bhatpara, 24 Parganas, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha, Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmere.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur is promoted to the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army.

TO BE RAI BAHADURS.

Rai Saheb Amal Krishna Mukerji, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, Rai Saheb Faniudra Nath Gupta, merchant, Calcutta. Babu Bijay Gopal Chatterji, district and Sessions Judge, Bengal. Babu Surendra Nath Guha, Senior Government pleader High Court, Calcutta. Babu Nagendra Nath Mukerji, Vakil High Court, Calcutta. Babu Tarak Chandra Chatterji, Chairman, Faridpur Municipality. Babu Jogesh Chandra Datta, Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, Bengal. Babu Nirmal Shib Banerji, Zamindar Labhpur, Birbhum, Bengal. Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi M.L.C., Landholder Dera Sultanpur, Beogaic U. P. Kunkar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth M.L.C., Taluqdar, Moizuddinpur, Sitapur District, U. P., Babu Kshirod Gopal Banerji, District Judge, U. P. Lala Bhagirathi Ram, Merchant, Mirzapur, U. P. Pandit Beni Prasad Misra, Officiating City Magistrate, Lucknow. Rai Saheb Lala Sarju Prasad, special Magistrate, Basti, U.P., Rai Saheb Thakur Sher Singh, U. P., Engineering Service., Chaudhari Sher Singh, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Sahaspur, Dehra Dun, U. P., Babu Rabindra Nath Banarji, Honorary Pathologist to Civil Hospital, Allahabad. Sardar Jai Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Bhaun, Jhelum, Punjab., Lala Mohanlal M.L.C., Vice President, Municipal Committee, Simla. Sardar Dina Nath, Barrister-at-law, Chief Minister, Mandi, Punjab States. Rai Saheb Devendra Nath Bose, Pleader, Sasaram, Shahabad, Bihar. Rai Saheb Ajay Chandra Das, Deputy Magistrate, Orissa. Babu Jivendra Mohan Datta, Vakil, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Babu Devanandan Prasad Singh, Chairman, Monghyr Municipality. Babu Satis Chandra Sinha, Honorary Magistrate, Purulia, Bihar and Orissa. Rai Saheb Lajja Shankar Jha, Headmaster, Model High Schools, Jubbulpore. Babu Janki Nath Dass, Purkayastha, extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam. Babu Satish Chandra Datta, Government Pleader, Sylhet. Babu Probhat Chandra Bose, late Manager, Jorhat Provincial Railway, Jorhat. Rai Saheb Fatechand Vishindas Lakhumalani, Irrigation officer, Baluchistan. Rai Saheb Seth Jesa Ram Bhatia of Dera Ismail Khan. Rai Saheb Pandit Uttam Narain Nagu, Inspector of Police, Central India Agency and officer in charge of the confidential branch and criminal investigation department. Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance member of council of Jaipur state. Mr. Suraj Narain, Barrister-at-law, Delhi. Rai Saheb Satischandra Biswas, Imperial Secretariat, Superintendent, foreign and political department, Government of India. Mr. Hem Chandra Ganguli, Assistant Currency Officer, Cawnpore. Mr. Mathra Das, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway. Rai Saheb Apurba Krishna Mukerji M.A., Superintendent of Post Office, Calcutta.

TO BE RAO BAHADURS.

T. K. T. Virraghavan Charya, District Board Engineer, Madras. R. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras. P. Swaminatha Rajappa, Chairman Municipality Council, Tanjore. A. T. Pannirselvan. Barister-at-law, President District Board, Tanjore. Rao Saheb Brahamawar Mahabala Hegde, President District Board, South Kanara. Rao Saheb Kilacheri Devasikhamani Mudaliyar, Joint Registrar of co-operative societies, Madras. A. Narayanna Pantulu Garu, Subordinate Judge (retired) Madras. Bellipur Nott Visvanath Rao, Statistical Assistant to Director of Agriculture, Madras. Pulikaparambil Itty Varugis, Chief Judge, Chief Court, Cochin. Balkrishandas Venkatidas Gujjar, President Bagalkot Municipality, Bijapur District. Chainrai Bulchand, first grade Deputy Collector in Sind and Daftardar to Collector of Hyderabad. Govind Mahadeo Pandit, Small Cause Court Judge (retired), Poona. Narhar Balkrishna Deshmukh, District Government Pleader and public Prosecutor, Ahmednagar. Seth Shivrattan Govardhandas Mohatta, Merchant, Karachi. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi I.E.S., Educational Inspector, Central and Bombay Divisions. Rao Sahib Vellore Gobinda Raju Mudaliar B. A., Assistant Professor, Public Health Laboratory Practice (Bacteriology) school of tropical medicine, Bengal. Rao Sahib Ramchandra Moreshwar Khare, Chairman, Local Board, Amraoti, Berar. Rao Sahib Kunwar Chain Singh, Chief Judge, Marwar State, Rajputana.

TO BE SARDAR SAHIB.

Sardar Hardat Singh, Inspector of Police, U.P., Sardar Nihal Singh, Assistant Engineer, U.P., Sardar Indar Singh, Officiating Inspector of Police, U.P., Sardar Iqbal Singh, Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Hari Singh Sufedposh Bhiki Tahsil, Phalia, Gujrat, Punjab, Nasir Singh Burma Engineering Service, Meiktala. Sardar Dharm Singh, contractor, New Delhi. Bhai Bur Singh, Clerk, Home Department, Government of India.

TO BE KHAN SAHEB.

Janab Siddick Ismail Sait Saheb Bahadur, Municipal Councillor, Coonoor. Nainakhan K. P. P. Pakirvava Rowther, Landholder, Madura District. Nusserwanji Cursetji Cama, Excise Inspector, Bombay. Wadero Allabaksh Walad Khan Sahib Haji Muhammad Ummar M.L.C., Zamindar and Contractor Shikarpur, Sukkur District. Haji Sohrab Khan Walad Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhshkhan Mari, Za Indar, Khipro, Thar, Parkar District, Bombay Presidency. Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, Superintendent Office of Inspector-General of Police, Poona. Sardad Dadakhan Walad Sardar Ahmedkhan, Zamindar and Public Works Department Contractor, Sukkur Bombay Presidency. Shaikh Kutubuddin Shaikh Juggan, Subordinate Medical Service, East Khandesh District. Muhammad Salimali, 2nd Interpreter, Residency Office, Aden. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, First Assistant Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Presidency Division Bengal. Maulvi Hamidur Rahman, Deputy Chairman, Naogaon Ganja Cultivators Co-perative Society, Bengal. Kazi Muhammad Mohiuddin, Bengal Junior Civil Service, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tippera. Maulvi Saiyid Moshfiqus Saleheen, District Sub-Registrar, Alipore, Bengal. Maulvi Abul Muhammad Muhammad Asad, officiating Principal, Chittagong Government, Bengal Maulvi Abdul Gafur, President, Hamirdi Union Board, Faridpur, Bengal. Haji Abdul Quayum M.L.C., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Cawnpore, U. P. Munshi Fida Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, U. P. Munshi Ali Hasan Khan, Honorary Magistrate and Vice Chairman, District Board, Partabgarh, U. P. Sayid Mansur Hasan, member, District Board Jaunpur. Maulvi Sakhawat Ali, Canal Deputy Magistrate, United Provinces. Shaikh Abdul Haq, member, District Board, Garhawal. Shaikh Bashir Ahmad, member, Municipal Committee, Gurdaspur. Chaudhari Niamut Khan, Punjab Civil Service, Senior Subordinate Judge, Amritsar. Sayid Nur Hussain Shah, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab. Sultankhan, Zaildar and President, Pir Raja Co-operative Society, Jhang District, Punjab. Khanmohammad Shah Zaman Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Jullundur, Punjab. Sardar Gul Mahummad Khan, Risaldar Border Military Police, Dera Ghazikhan, District Punjab. Pir Haidershah, Punjab Civil Service Revenue Assistant Attock. Shaikh Nur Mahummad, Punjab Civil Service, member Punjab Water Lodging Committee, Punjab. Maulvi Mehdi Hasan, Honorary Magistrate, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Maulvi Osman Ali, Probationary Inspector of Excise and Salt, Bihar. Mr. Kaikobad Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, Central Provinces. Mr. Rustomji Heerjibhoy Mehta, Honorary Magistrate, and member Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore. Maulvi Mukhtar Hussain, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Deputy Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Tezpur. Mir Yakub Shah, Extra Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan. Malik Mano Jan Kansi of Quetta. Maulvi Abdur Rashidkhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan. Muhammad Ashrafkhan, Canal Tahsildar, Peshawar, North West Frontier Provinces. Subedar Major Sultan Mir (retired) of Tor Chapper, Kohat Pass, North-West Frontier Province. Malik Mehrdil Khan, Mal Khel Manzai, Mahsud of Karama, North-West Frontier Province. Subedar Liaq Shah, the Tochi Scouts, North-West Frontier Province. Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Framjee, Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad, Ajmer Merwara. Mehtar Jao Muhammad Rahim Khan. Wazir of Chilas, Kashmir. Mohammed Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Acting Civil Surgeon, Diwaniyah Liwa, Iraq. Mr. Aspendiar Cooverjee Jasawala, Superintendent Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Army Head Quarters. Sheikh Soor Mohammad, Veterinary Inspector (retired), Army Remount Department. Munshi Mohammad Hafiz, Assistant Office of the Adjutant General in India. Army Headquarters. Sheikh Innayatullah Khan, Sialkot Cantonment. Kazi Abdul Ghafur, Income-tax Officer, Dera Ismail Khan. Mr. Jamshedjee Sorabjee Sethna, Head Appraiser (retired) Karachi Custom House. Maulvi Muhammad Barkat Ali, Superintendent of Post Offices, Peshawar Division. Mr. Hormusji Sorabjee, Assistant Post-Master General, Post Office Rangoon.

TO BE RAI SAHEB.

Babu Bhabesh Chandra Ray, Deputy Magistrate, Bakarganj, Bengal. Babu Nepal Chandra Sen, Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bengal. Mr. Manoranjan Maitra, Officiating Vice Principal, Teachers Training College Dacca. Babu Surendra Chandra Bhattacharji, Inspector of Police Dacca. Babu Narayan Chandra Chatterji, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Babu Satya Ranjan Das Gupta Sadar Sub-Registrar, Murshidabad. Babu Satyendra Kumar Bose, Head Assistant, Education Department, Bengal Secretariat. Babu Gangadhar Nanda, Zamindar, Suadighi (Mugberia), Contai, Midnapur. Babu Rupendra Lochan Majumdar, Zamindar, Tippera. Babu Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Merchant, Bogra, Bengal. Babu Dinesh Chandra Gangully, President, Ichhapura Union Board, Munshiganj Dacca. Babu Hazari Lal Paramanik, Landowner, Jessore, Bengal. Babu Rameshwar Dayal, Landowner and Municipal Commissioner, Meerut. Sahu Nand Lal Saran, Zamindar and Banker, Moradabad. Babu Mahendra Prasad B.A. Deputy Collector, United Provinces. Captain Gokul Prasad Tiwari I.M.S., (retired) Honorary Magistrate Kali, United Provinces. Rai Batuk Prasad, Bais and Landholder, Benares. Babu Narayan Das, Honorary Magistrate, Zamindar and Banker, Gorakpur. Babu Dhani Ram, Chairman, Municipal Board Fyzabad, United Provinces. Babu Panna Lal Sood, L.M.P., Medical Officer Civil Dispensary, Hazratganj, Lucknow. Lala Bhawani Das Shah, Overseer, United Provinces. Babu Jamna Das, Forest Ranger, United Provinces. Seth Gopal Sahai, Honorary Magistrate, Multan, Punjab. Pundit Sri Kishen, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jhelum. Lala Kundan Lal, Executive Engineer, Buildings and Road Branch, Punjab. Lala Sohan Lal, Lecturer, Central Training College, Lahore. Lala Uttam Chand, Honorary Secretary, Pasrur Central Cooperative Bank, Sialkot. Chaudhri Ganpat Rai, Honorary Magistrate, Moga, Ferozepore. Pandit Sidha Nath Kaul, Medical Practitioner, Lahore. Babu Jatindra Kumar Ray, Deputy Magistrat, Bihar and Orissa, Babu Bhikari Charan Patnaik, Silk Factory, Cuttack. Babu Chhadam Tiwari, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Bidhu Bhushan Mallik, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Budhir Kumar Sen, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Shrish Chandra Ghosh, Zamindar, Puri. Babu Nalini Kumar Sen, Pleader, Chaibassa, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Daityari Misra, Sub Deputy Collector, Sambalpur Orissa, Babu Kali Kinkar Ghssh, Sub Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Bhagavat Narayan Singh, Zamindar, Patna City. Babu Amulya Nath Chatterji, Mukhtar, Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Sankarsan Gartia, Zamindar, Sambalpur, Orissa. Seth Harishankar, Honorary Magistrate, Dhanwara, Central Provinces. Mr. Moti Sangai, Honorary Magistrate, Anjangaon, Surji, Amraoti District, Behar. Srijut Golap Chandra Barua, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired) Dibrugarh. Babu Kakini Mohan Datta, Sub Deputy Collector and Pincipal, Assam Survey School, Jhalukbari, Assam. Mehta Magal Sain, Pleader, Peshawar. Babu Daulat Ram Jaiswal, Superintendent of Police, Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand Agency, Central India. Gyaltsen Kazi, General Secretary, Sikim Durbar. Seth Harjiwandas, Contractor, Jubbulpore. Mr. Kartikdas Gujraty, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Western Co. and, Baluchistan District and Sind Independent Brigade area. Mr. Jawind Lal, Personal Clerk of Hon'ble Finance Member, Government of India. Mr. Lakshmi Narain, Temporary Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway. Mr. Chamba Ram, Assistant Railway Boards Office, Simla. Mr. Tarit Kanta Sen Gupta, Officiating Assistant Signal Engineer, North Western Railway. Babu Lal Chowdhary, Station Master, East Indian Railway. Lala Chokha Nand, Superintendent, Office of Agent, North Western Railway. Mr. Balai Chand Ghose, Superintendent, Office of Director General of Archaeology in India. Mr. Kirpa Ram B. A., Chief Superintendent, Office of Chief Controller of stores, Indian Stores department. Mr. Siddheshwar Datta, Personal Clerk to Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

TO BE DIWAN BAHADURS.

Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu, President, District Board, Kurnool: Venkatramayya Garu, District and Sessions Judge (Retired); Rao Bahadur Anant Krishna Pai, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and District Scout Commissioner, Bombay.

TO BE SARDAR BAHADURS.

Subadar-Major Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, Eastern Frontier Rifles, (Bengal Battalion), Dacca; Sardar Sahab Bhai Ganda Singh, Head Jailer, Central Prison, Fatehgarh; Hon. Sirdar Shivdev Singh Uberoi of Sialkot; Tiku Singh Thapa, Sergeant-Major of Police, and 2nd-in-Command, Gurkha Military Police, Ranchi; Subadar Harnam Singh, Reserve Battalion, Burma Military Police, Yamethin, Burma.—A. P.


**INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR**
**ASTHMA**

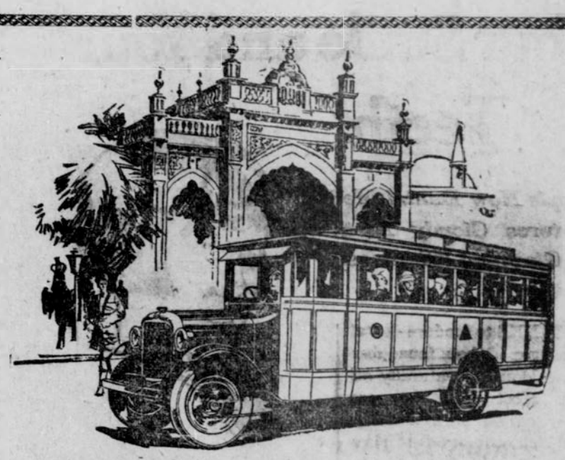
**Perfectly Safe-sure and Radical Cure.**

Asthmatic patients suffering for 20, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the diseases are inherited or acquired must be radically cured by using the Specific.

It is **Guaranteed** that no relapse of Asthma appears from the very first day of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives.

**For particulars, please apply to:—**
**A. D. CHATTERJEE, Proprietor.**
(Dept. 15), 94, Oudh Gharbi,
Benares City.

R910B



**6-Cylinder Power—with Economy**

Increased power in the new Graham Brothers 6-cylinder 2-Ton Trucks means more speed, more trips per day, more goods or people hauled—more profits.

And the new trucks, like all Dodge and Graham products, are exceptionally economical to operate.

The 4-speed transmission affords an unusual flexibility and smoothness. The 4-wheel brakes (Lockheed Hydraulic) make the maximum use of the added speed and power entirely safe.

Prices
3/4 ton Commercial Chassis .. Rs. 3100
1 ton Chassis „ 3850
1½ ton Chassis „ 5500
2 ton Chassis 6-cylinder „ 6500
Delivered Bombay.

*Sole Agents:—*
**BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.**
16, New Queen's Road, - - - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

**GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES**

*BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.*
*SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE*

**Rs. 1000 in CASH PRIZES.**
**LYRAXWORDS Competition No. 7**

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 250
Rs. 150 for the sender of the largest number of entries
Rs. 100 in Consolation Prizes
KEY SOLUTION DEPOSITED WITH 'THE HINDU' MADRAS
Dictionary: Chambers' Twentieth Century.

CLUES ACROSS.
1. On the top.
4. A small river fish of the carp family.
7. A holder of a free hold estate.
10. Old English (abbr).
12. Gloomy, cheerless
13. House of Commons (abbr).
14. Everything.
16. A small tag.
17. Exclamation of contempt.
18. To deem (Spens).
20. Not ruddy or fresh.
21. A state of preparation.
22. A judge in Mohammadan countries.
23. Fine words (Slang).
25. A pipe.
27. Issue (Scot).
28. A chariot (Poet).
30. A genus of wed footed sea birds.
31. South East (Abbr).
32. A member of a Mohammadan sect.
34. Tellurium (abbr).
35. An ulcer.
37. To come face to face.
38. A Hebrew measure for dry goods.

CLUES DOWN.
2. Not even.
3. A portion.
4. Undisguised (Rev).
5. Aerial (Curtailed).
6. Hoariness, age.
8. To direct.
9. A continued pain.
11. To write an elegy.
13. The largest kind of flat fishes.
15. The edge of a sail at the sides.
17. A Spanish dance, the pavan (Curt).
19. In India the mail post.
20. To tap.
23. The face of a celestial body.
24. In old Scots law, rent paid in kind.
26. Lengthens.
28. To talk idly.
29. A libertine.
32. A pronoun (Fem).
33. The fruit of the dog-rose.
35. Same as 31 Across.
36. Royal Highness (abbr).

Entries close on 2nd July 1928.
Results will be published on 16th July 1928.

PRECIS OF RULES.

An entry fee of One Rupee must accompany each solution and Rs. 12/- (Twelve) for every 16 (Sixteen) solutions. Prizes will be awarded in order of merit. A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the KEY SOLUTION deposited with the HINDU Madras.

For other Rules and LEAFLETS apply to —

The Manager,
LYRAXWORDS,
P. O. Jatni,
Khurda Road, B. N. Ry.

Competition No. 6 Closes on 11th June 1928.

# Your Smile and Your Teeth

*Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness*

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth



# QUICK ACTION

IS ONE OF THE STRONG POINT OF

*"D. Gooptu"*

**ANTIPERIODIC MIXTURE**

A REMEDY PAR EXCELLENCE

IN **MALARIA** AND ALL CHRONIC FEVERS

MILLIONS HAVE USED THIS WITH UNIFORM SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

**NEVER FAILS.**

AVAILABLE IN TWO SIZES.

AT POPULAR PRICE.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS and STORES or

**D. GOOPTU & Co.**

369, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Agency enquiries invited.

# Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

**MERCOLIZED WAX**

*DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.*


## ARRESTS OF AKALIS IN PATIALA

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT

### STATE FOREIGN MINISTER REPUDIATES CHARGES

NEW DELHI, June 2.

The Foreign Minister of Patiala State wires to the Associated Press as follows:—"His Highness' Government emphatically repudiate the allegations contained in a section of the Indian press that Akalis are being tyrannised in the Patiala State. Greatly exaggerated and misleading versions have appeared in the press regarding arrest of Akalis in the State and His Highness' Government feel surprised that certain editors should have given prominence without ascertaining true facts to unauthenticated and absolutely untruthful reports about this matter.

TRUTH ABOUT THE REPORTS.

The facts are briefly: Ordinary political meetings invariably degenerated into violent seditious propaganda which necessitated in the interest of law and order prohibition of such meetings within the State territory for the time being. All classes of His Highness' subjects faithfully complied with these orders but unfortunately certain Akalis in defiance of these orders and constant Warnings from the District authorities indulged in political speeches, often of a very seditious nature and deliberately abused the privilege of holding religious Diwans by converting them into political meetings. His Highness' Government, therefore, felt constrained to take action against such of them as were found to have clearly violated the law and about half a dozen such offenders were recently arrested and are being detained like other under-trial prisoners and proceeded against under the ordinary law. None of them has been in any way persecuted or illtreated. In fact, the Minister for Law and Justice in His Highness' Government in the course of a recent inspection of under-trial prisoners and courts in the State, visited these Akali prisoners and satisfied himself that they had no grievance regarding their treatment after their arrest and in the Jail.

MERE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

In view of these facts His Highness' Government strongly repudiates the malicious misrepresentation and wild allegations in certain sections of the press that the Patiala Durbar has started an aggressive campaign against the Akalis as a class, of whom about eighty have already been arrested and are being tyrannized and molested. His Highness' Government wishes it to be known that its aim is merely to enforce law irrespective of religion, caste or creed and it is resolved on pursuing it as its supreme function in the interests of preserving peace and order in the State."—A. P.

## PUNJAB COUNCIL SIMON COMMITTEE

### DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS WITH COMMISSION

LAHORE, June 2.

The Punjb Council Simon Committee met this afternoon at the residence of Dr. Gokulchand Narang. All the seven members of the committee were present, Captain Sikandar Hayatkhan was elected chairman. It is understood that the committee unanimously resolved that it would be difficult for them to do their duty unless all restrictons were removed regarding the examination of witnesses and the scrutiny of documents and that there should be no distinction between members of the Commission and the Committee in respect of examination of witnesses and access to documents. The Committee elected one of its members Sardar Ujjasungh as secretary and further resolved to communicate its resolution to the Punjab Government for immediate transmission to Sir John Simon.—A. P.

## MALABAR TENANCY QUESTION

### INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

MADRAS, June 2.

The report of the Committee on the Malabar tenancy question has been published. There is no minority report, but four of the eight members submitr explanatory notes. The Committee is against conferring permanent occupancy rights and recommends that while legislation should be undertaken to remedy the grievances of the tenants. all tenants should not be forced to accept the fixity of tenure.—A. P.

Simla, June 2. Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency has left for Gurgaon and Ambala in connection with the recent disturbances.—A. P.


# PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

RAPID HARDENING

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"

BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.


## CASE AGAINST MR. HASSAN NIZAMI

### ALLEGED DEMOLITION OF MOSQUE

### MAGISTRATE ISSUES WARRANTS OF ARREST.

DELHI, June 2.

Warrants of arrest bailable at Rs. 500 each, with orders to be present at the Court on June 18th were issued against Mr. Hassan Nizami and 18 others by Mr. Rupnarain, Magistrate, First Class, today. The facts of the case are that on April 28th, Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah filed before Mr. Hanraham, Magistrate of New Delhi, a criminal complaint against the accused, seeking the protection of the Court for his life and property. He alleged intimidation with revolvers and lathis and the demolition of a mosque and the residential quarters of the complainant.

RESULT OF A SURPRISE VISIT.

It was alleged that following ill-feeling between the two parties over some litigation, Mr. Hassan Nizami with an armed party began to demolish the mosque and the houses of the complainant on the 25th April. The complainant also alleged that his life was in danger at the hands of the accused. Mr. Hanraham, who in company of Mr. Sham Narain, Counsel for Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah, paid a surprise visit to the spot next day, is alleged to have found excavation work in progress and a number of Mussalmans with Mr. Hassan Nizami seated there. Apprehending a breach of the peace, the Magistrate then issued warrants against the present accused and also attached the property, pending enquiry by him.

Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah has now filed a complaint under sections 427 and 452, I. P. C., of alleged demolition of the mosque and houses, and the Magistrate, Mr Rupnarain, after a preliminary enquiry under section 202, Cr. P. C., in which Mr. Hanraham was also examined as a prosecution witness issued warrants to-day against the accused.

ANOTHER CASE FILED.

Another case against Mr. Hassan Nizami was filed to-day, in the Court of Mr Hanraham. The complainant is the son of Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah, and he alleges that the accused has made defamatory statements against him and got them published in the "Manadi." The accused is alleged to have termed the complainant a "cut-throat rascal and bastard."

The Magistrate issued summons against Mr. Hassan Nizami and the Editor of "Manadi."—A. P.

## MR. HARTSHORN'S "RECKLESS OUTBURST."

### PROTEST BY MAHARASTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In a letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy the Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce "protests against the reckless outbursts against Indian Capitalists of Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, a member of the Statutory Commission. This is ill-advised at a time like the present when already there is such unrest among the workers all over the country. It strengthens the popular Indian doubt as to the capacity of the Commission to be the impartial judges of the constitutional question."

Calcutta, June 2. In a communication to the Commissioners of the various Divisions the Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir P. C. Mitter, states that the present loan of one crore of rupees to District Boards will be available for sources of water supply of a permanent character with a view to eradicating scarcity, the proposed period of the service of the loan being not less than 25 years.—A. P.


**E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.**
**CLOTH SHOPS.**

9 Forbes Street, FORT. Opp. "Richardson & Cruddas" Workshop, BYCULLA.

**THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.**
**"RAYOLA" SHOP.**

365, Hornby Road.

# SALE

**From 1st to 9th June 1928.**

Appreciable reduction in Prices :—

(1) In Cotton Goods for Household and Domestic use, Suitings, Shirtings, etc.

(2) In Woollen Goods such as Blankets, Rugs, Lohis, etc., and Knitting Wools.

Especially a marked reduction in a large range of "RAYOLA" SERGES.



**The Bombay Samachar**

*Bombay's Test Medium.*

Bombay is recognised as a typical Indian City and is considered an ideal test market.

Manufacturers and Merchants having meritorious merchandise must use the

**Bombay Samachar**

to reach their potential customers. The Bombay Samachar with its concentrated circulation reaches nearly every worth while prospect in this widely developed trade area.



WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IT.

# "SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc.

*For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—*

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

**Speedy Recovery**

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

*Of all Chemists and Bazaars.*



**PUMPS**

AND

**PUMPING MACHINERY**

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY:

**JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,**

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.



SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

**Two exclusive features of the Bombay Chronicle**

*1. Science and Invention*

Original thoughts gleaned from the master scientists and inventors of the world, *no scissors and paste here please.*

*2. Advertisers' Thesaurus*

The advertisers have contributed as much to our revenue as the subscribers and we believe the time has arrived for us to offer them some direct help towards changing the readers of their advertising into the buyers of their merchandise or service.

**Bombay Chronicle.**

(Regd.)

**Amrutanjan**

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of

Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.


## OUR MALAYAN LETTER

### INDIAN AND THE MALAYAN PRESS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KUALA LUMPUR, May 17.

The Indian Press seldom takes the opportunity of giving prominence to Malayan news, but nowadays papers like the Madras "Hindu" and a few others see that some Malayan news is published weekly written by their correspondents. On the contrary one sees with wonder how prominent are certain Indian cables in the Malayan Press, affairs like the Simon Commission, Miss Mayo, and textile strikes which are assumed here as the result of Communist propaganda. On this subject I have already dealt on a previous occasion. Papers like the "Malay Mail", its loyal mouth-piece at Singapore, the "Malaya Tribune", the "Straits Times", the "Singapore Free Press", all are definitely set out to give much prominence to Indian news with annoying headlines, especially those cables which present India in black colours.

Miss Mayo's libel on India created a controversy in this country more than it did in any other country, the "Malay Mail" strongly defending that American authoress. The same paper made vain attempts to ridicule the prestige of Dr. Tagore when he visited this country alleging that the poet was not in favour of sending Indian troops to china in 1927 and that he was against the best interests of the British Empire.

Turning the page of these papers one sees here and there a short cable under prominent headlines the same topic occupying in an Indian Daily not less than a full page. Such news will be found published here as a 4 inches matter after that has been censored in London. The cables relating to Indian news always reach Malaya only from London and Reuter has no direct communication with the Malayan Press. For instance, a cable from London reached Malaya which says that Rs. 50,000 has been received by the President of the Indian Textile Union from Moscow. The cable is finished in two lines, but was run under three to five headlines in certain papers, as "Soviet Money for India", Communists Influence Indian Strikers", "Large Sums Donated", and so on.

There are certain other newspapers which profess to be of a saintly character and uphold with just policies on all affairs. They seem to be sympathising with the cause of India, but it is too much to expect that any Englishman would go so far as to sympathise with Indian aspirations at the expense of the interests of his own race. So their sympathy is parochial, but their ruinous writings on the political side of India is endless. One such newspaper is the Malayan "Daily Express."

One can say, however, that the Malayan newspapers generally are carrying a certain sort of propaganda against the Indian Nationalist progress. The propaganda though not intended at large among Europeans, is certainly for Chinese, Malays, and other Far Eastern races who are up till now very sympathetic towards India. To counteract this nefarious propaganda carried out by the Malayan Press the vast Indian community of Malaya lacks an organ which would keenly be alive to the real interests of the problems of Indians and shield any attack by the foreign Press. Any patriot from India who feels that he may better do some service for his countrymen in Malaya may do the best by responding to the indispensable need of establishing a newspaper which would be keenly alive to the interests of Indians. I should only be too glad to enter into communication with any gentleman who may come forward to do this service for his brethren here, and thus save the great honour of India from being disgraced by the foreign press.

AN INDIAN NON-COOPERATOR IN MALAYA.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Barrister-at-Law, who started the Vykom Satyagrah in 1924 in Travancore, has come down to Malacca to practise in this country. Although he has become eligible to practise after a stay of 6 months, he is suspected by some busy bodies and superior persons whether he would not enter into some anti-British movement, possibly "Communism" which is taking a little ground in this country nowadays! He is widely known in India as a famous Non-Co-operator of the South and as such it is obvious that he is against the "British." Why this suspicion? I understand from reliable sources that he will not take any such anti-British activities, as is suspected, but will stay in this country merely for the sake of his profession. Mr. Menon is dressed in smart tweed suits and has adopted all modern means of life.

A NEW PASSPORT REGULATION.

Men, especially Indians in future cannot get passports by mere applications to Consulates concerned to proceed to countries other than in the British Empire. Indians have to prove their identification in their Motherland and upon getting a certificate from the authorities concerned only visas will be granted. This regulation is to be in force from the coming September. For a Britsh subject in India it is possible to come to Malaya without a visa and if the Government will enforce the law of establising visas to Malaya without which nobody will be allowed to land there is not much trouble further if any Indian wished to proceed to any other country other than those owned by the British. But the new regulation, which must prove an Indian's naturalisation in India and getting a certificate before he gets his passport to any other country, merely will put Indians to severe difficulties here.

Maharshi Sivadyananda, a Vedic preacher, has left Kuala Lumpur to Penang en route to Colombo, after an exhaustive tour in Malaya. He is one of those responsible mainly for founding the "Tamil Nesan", a first vernacular Indian weekly.

Mr. G. Ramachandra Naidu, Editor of the "Tamil Nadu", of which Dr. P. Vardarajulu is the proprietor, is at present on a tour to this country.

I understand that certain arrangements are being made to send an invitation to Mahatma Gandhi to pay a visit to this country. People hope that he will visit Malaya soon just as he visited Ceylon.

## MUSLIMS AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of late political prophets have been busy trying to anticipate the decisions of the Government regarding the changes that are about to take place its personnel. As was inevitable, forecasts have given place to suggestions from diverse quarters not excluding the leading dailies. It will not, therefore, be out of place, if I put forward a few considerations from the view point of Muslim minority, which ought to receive due weight if the demands of justice and administrative efficiency are to be satisfied.

It has been urged, on the flimsy ground of percentage of population, that the Muslim element in the Cabinet should be brought to the lowest minimum. If this were to become the guiding principle for such grave and momentous decisions the claims of important but numerically insignificant minorities like the Parsis, Christians etc., to a share in the administration of the Presidency would vanish into thin air and no Parsi or Christian would ever get an opportunity to serve the Presidency even on the capacity of an ordinary clerk, or for the matter of that, of a pattawalla drawing a few rupees a month.

Another point to be remembered is that the Executive Council of the Governor is quite distinct from the Ministerships. The former is the untouchable half of the Government and the public as such cannot control the selection of its personnel. The Ministers, however, are chosen from amongst the representatives of the people and .....in theory at least they hold office so long as they possess the confidence of the elected members of the Council. To say that because Sir Ghulam Hussain, is to be chosen to fill one of the vacancies in the Executive Council there is no necessity of having a Muslim in the Ministerial half of the Government is to deprive the Mussalmans of their legitimate share in representative Government.

The suggestion that with the elevation of Sir Ghulam Hussain, the ambitions of the Mussulmans of Sind will remain unsatisfied appears to be a clever way of confusing the issues. First, it is a very moot point whether the Sind 14, have been dragooned into the Government lobby by Sir Ghulam Husain, or by the officials of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments, and, secondly, the suggestion entirely ignores the very existence of an equal number of Muslim representatives from the Presidency proper.

Who does not know that the stability of the Government since, the last general election has been due almost entirely to votes of Muslims from the Presidency as well as from Sind. Statesmanship, if not gratefulness, nay even their own selfish interests, should dictate to the Government a line of policy which will give full weight to the elements in the Council which have stood for stability. One little mistake at this juncture may have very unpleasant consequences for the future of the ministry. The effort to divide the Muslim vote and thus to deprive the Mussulmans of their legal and constitutional right to a proper and legitimate share in the administration of the Presidency will upset the finely balanced forces in the Council and His Excellency will have left a legacy behind him for which his successor will not bless him.

The Mussulman has so far failed to secure his rights either because he has not presented his case and thus lost by default or he has suffered through his over-confidence in people and persons who have not stood by him at critical moments. I hope the humble voice which I am raising will bring the Governor and his advisers to see things in their proper perspective and setting.

—Yours, etc.,

"MUSLIM VOTER".


**FREE GIFTS**

A list of presents given in exchange for coupons is enclosed in every Tin

BICYCLES
POCKET KNIVES
HAIR BRUSHES
GRAMOPHONES
SILVER CIGARETTE CASES
CIGARETTE HOLDERS
FOUNTAIN PENS
etc., etc.,

will be given in exchange for coupons until December 31st 1928

**Imperial Specials**

CHOICE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

I.P.S. 90. Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in England).



**Wonders of Psychic Power**

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagram City.



**Wonderful Talisman.**

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. A your National Concern.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 4 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

### "RELIGION IN INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to Mr. Anil Baran Ray's letter, in your issue of the 30th instant, which purports to be a reply to mine, I would like, before going into the subject, to ask a few questions: Why is it that as soon as one contradicts a Hindu on religious or other questions he, generally, complains that his opponent is abusive and insolent? Are the views of a Hindu above criticism? Is not this strange attitude, itself, a sign of intolerance and weakness? Was there anything abusive or insolent in my last letter? If such is really the mental attitude of Mr. Ray on controversial matters, I am sorry I wasted time in noticing his diatribe on the materialism of Europe and the superiority of India in religious matters. My only object in criticising his article was to protest against this novel kind of arrogance which some people in this country, in their self-complacency or ignorance, make against Western culture. It is true that very often such attacks are so ridiculous that they do not deserve any notice, as only people who have a sullen hatred against Europeans can talk and listen to such rubbish. Though I have made a study of religions for the last thirty years, and believe I know something about mos religions, especially the Hindu religion and philosophy, I do not propose to waste words with Mr. Ray on these subjects. I am not at all interested in what Mr. Ray believes on religion, spirit and so forth, and what he wishes his people to believe. I challenge his statement about India's superior claim in matters spiritual or properly speaking "religiosity." I asked him whether he could establish a standard between that superiority and the "debasing" materialism of the West. He has made an attempt to do it, and I am not at all impressed by it. To me it is all pure tosh. He only spins words and talks nonsence. I am afraid he has never been to Europe or if he has, he does not know as yet what real European culture is; so that, probably, he is not competent to pass opinions on questions absolutely beyond his comprehension. As far as I am concerned, I have lived sufficiently long in India, (to be correct it is now thirty two years since I landed on the shores of this great country) to appreciate the practical values of theories and practices in matters religious in India. I can say that one must be blind, crazy or a down-right fool, to believe that the claims of India's superiority in the matters can be sustained. Is India by the way, less greedy, less selfish , less perfidious than Europe? Are the desires and passions of people here less pronounced than elsewhere? If one can seriously believe this, then as the French say "On peut tout avaler."

Mr. Aldous Huxley is not an Indian. I have not the honour to be one either, though Mr. Ray seems to think I am and even thinks I am out to ape the Westerners. What an idea! Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, however, is an illustrious Indian. In his presidential address at the London Indian Majliss he strongly appealed for moderation in religion in India, and it was his opinion that the sooner India comes into line with the West the better it would be for all. A Hindu Raja, Jhalrapatam, if I remember well, last month sent a small donation to the London Ethical Society, he also expresses the same views. Many more eminent Indians could be cited; but I daresay all these people do not know what they are saying, only, Mr. Ray has sane ideas on these subjects. —Yours etc

C. L. D.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Roy's lucid and convincing article on 'Religion in India" in your issue of 18th May, has caused uneasiness in the minds of some persons who are always ready to denounce everything that is Indian. This uneasiness has been echoed in a letter by one Mr. C.L.D. in your issue of 22nd May. I may point out that the subsequent contribution by Mr. Roy published in your issue of 23rd May meets indirectly with the questions asked by Mr. C.L.D.

From the tone of the letter I surmise, (I may be wrong) that the writer is not an Indian but a European or Anglo-Indian. Mr. C. L. D. is not prepared to accept the proposition that the East and particularly India is more spiritual in its outlook of life than the West. He interprets spirituality as belief in the impossible and fantastic claims of the super-natural and says that the abandonment of such claims by Educated Europeans is a sign of progress. I would like to inform Mr. C. L. D. that the term "spirituality" is understood in a different sense by Indians. A Hindu from his childhood is taught that he is born not for seeking and satisfying himself with animal comforts but for obtaining Mukti final beatitude He is told that every material thing that exists and can be perceived by the senses is perishable and that he should not strive too much for obtaining such things and that he should disinterestedly play his role in life just as an actor on the stage does. And to achieve this disinterested mentality towards things mundane he is seasoned is certain rituals from his childhood.

Mr. C. L. D. opines that the belief in India's spiritual superiority is much due to the encouragement given by a few Western Mystics. Let it be borne in mind that these few mystics, for example, Dr. Besant, have lived for a greater part of their life in India in studying Indian Philosophy and Religion. Their opinions, based as they are on a mature and critical study are certainly more valuable and reliable than those of cold-weather tourists, who like birds of migration come to India for a few months and pose themselves as authorities on all topics, social spiritual and political.

Mr. C. L. D. says that a cultured Hindu is a word-spinner when he tries to explain what he means by spirituality. I say that people who belong to the cult of Mr. C. L. D. will never under stand the term spirituality because they are so materialistic in their views of life that they cannot see beyond creature comforts. He solemnly reminds Mr. Roy that religion does not consist in "thinking and meditating upon impossible or fantastic things of our own creation", as if Mr. Roy means the term religion in such sense. He derides at the Idol-worship practised by the Hindus but he should know idol-worship is the first stage for the concentration of mind on the Almighty. He says that prostrations before and worship of idols and spiritual exercises are nothing but useless things causing waste of time. I would like to know whether Mr. C. L. D. knows the A. B. C. of Indian Philosophy and spiritual exercises for ex ample 'paranayam', the first spiritual exercises which every Brahmin does while performing Sandhya. He will then have known whether those exercises favour laziness or import energy both to the mind and body. I admit, however that these exercises would not impart the same radianse which Mr. C. L. D. experiences in the dancing hall or at the billiards-table.

He further says that there may be very few persons who have shaped the philosophy of their lives on the precepts of the Gita. If Mr. C. L. D. should stir out of the artificial and civilised atmosphere of City and visit such places as Pandharpur, Tirupathi, Jagganath,Puri, and Rishikesha, he will come across with thousands of persons who are following the true precepts of Hindu religion. Be it understood that such persons are not anxious to have their names gazetted or trumpetted through newspapers.

And lastly, he pertinently questions whether the Indian people are more excellent, more moral and more cultured than Europeans. The answer to his question depends upon the angle of vision and the meaning of the terms 'excellence' "morality" and "culture". If Mr. C. L. D. means excellence as white skin and grey eyes, I concede that Indians are not excellent. As regards morality, the morals of the Indian people as a whole compare favourably with those of any western nation and India can justly boast of its ancient culture which has survived through all the vicissitudes due to foreign invasions. Of course, India to-day may not exhibit all the marks of a progressive and civilised nation but the reason of then inertia is not to be attributed to religion but to other potent factors which beset the fate of a subject nation as India is to-day—Yours etc.

R. H. DOLE.

Bombivali, May 28.

### HARTSHORN AND THE TATAS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We should not think it worth while to reply to the meaningless effusion of Mr. Hartshorn in trying to discredit the Tatas in the matter of the treatment of their workers, had it not been for the fact that many people are apt to attach undue weight to his statement as coming from a member of the Simon Commission, and also that the statement has been delivered at a time when it is bound to increase the tension and aggravate the unhappy state of the relations between the mill-owners and the labourers in the country at the present moment.

Reading between the lines of his speech one will not fail to perceive that Mr. Hartshorn has tried to traduce the Tatas to vent his prejudice against Mr. Saklatwala. This is how he argues and enjoys the satisfaction of a conclusive rpoof. The Tatas belong to the Saklatwala class. They stand discredited as the worst employers on the face of the earth, and, therefore, Mr. Saklatwala also stands discredited as not rightly representing India.

It is a wonder how this luminary in logic got a seat on the Statutory Commission. The utterance itself cannot be passed over, or belittled as a hasty one. To us in India who are experiencing the loss and dislocation caused by a vexatious general strike, it is nothing but a calculated and deliberate attempt to incite the strikers to greater opposition against the mill-owners and widen the existing cleavage between the two. The attack on the Tatas is in effect an attack on all Indian millowners and capitalists. It is not improbable that Mr. Hartshorn had in the recesses of his heart a strong desire to improve the shrinking chances of Lancashire in the Indian market by helping to cause a breakdown of the Indian textile industry.

A man with such deep-seated prejudices, and utter lack of impartiality of vision and judgment as evidenced by this statement does not deserve a place on a Commission entrusted with the task of solving the political problem of India.

Apology and retraction will not meet the ends of the situation. Removal from the personnel of the Simon Commission will alone restore the confidence of the capitalist class of India.

In stating that the Tatas are the worst employers, Mr. Harishoin has either not read about the facts of his country's capitalists in India, in handling labour, among other things, that most disgraceful chapter in the history of British capitalism in India, called the Chandpur atrocities, the harrowing brutality of the Gurkhas on the helpless coolies of the European tea plantations of Assam, so fresh and green in the mind of downtrodden India, or having known that their record is more condemnable, he has deliberately chosen to misrepresent the Tatas and drag their reputation in the mire.

To the mill-owners and strikers, the utterance carried an all-important lesson, viz., that foreigners, even in places of trust and responsibility, do not hesitate to stoop to take advantage of even the smallest friction in the country to work it up to the extent of increasing the disunion. It is a remarkable irony of the situation that the man who sheds crocodile tears at the backward condition of the labourers and throwe the entire blame thereof on the Indian capitalists, happens to be the representative of the very nation that has deprived of the power of ameliorating their condition by depriving us of the power over our country's purse.

In spite of Mr. Hartshorn's attack, History will vindicate the Tatas and all other Indian capitalists, and record in bold letters, that the present strikes and labour unrest are due not to their wanton neglect of duty towards labour, but to the poverty of the workers caused by the continuous exploitation of the country, and the inability and helplessness of the Indian capitalists to remedy that poverty in entire, in the face of ruthless foreign competition.—Yours etc.

SWAMI.

### "ALL INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You print in your issue dated 29th of the current month a letter by one "G. B. K." on the matter of "The All-India Shivajee Memorial."

With the first part of the letter we have no concern but, as the contractors of the pedestal, we must, perforce, reply as his statement re: the pedestal, is detrimental to our interests.

Your correspondent is far at sea and writes without knowledge or even acurate information, for "The Granite Pedestal is erected complete in every way." We shall be obliged if you will print this in your next issue as being our due.—Yours, etc.,

EDWIN DUCKET & SONS,
Poona,
Constructors of the Granite Pedestal.

Poona, May 29.

### GOVERNMENT AND THE PATHANS.

#### A QUESTION FOR DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I should like to know from the Government of Bombay whether the Pathans employed by them in the villages at Bardoli and to ill-treat the dumb animals there have been recruited from Kamatipura and its neighbourhood in the tolerated vice-area. Is there an offensive and defensive alliance, unholy is too mild a word for such an alliance, if it exists, between the Government and the Pathans whereby for the services rendered by the Pathans to establish Pathan-Raj at Bardoli, Government in their turn are refusing to yield to the strong public opinion in Bombay to make brothels illegal, and, thus let the Pathans carry on their nefarious trade of ruining the bodies and souls of their unfortunate victims? I hope the Director of Information will throw some light on this question.—Yours. etc.,

"CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."

### JHABUA STATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Matters are not moving quite smoothly in the Jhabua State, Central India. The administrative machinery seems to have gone out of gear, perhaps through the discontent among many officials of the State. The often advanced argument of the budget not having been passed is untenable. Real causes may be elsewhere and it must form a matter of anxious enquiry. The Court of Wards Department specially appears to require much improvement.

Lately there has been a police raid on the house of a peace-loving officer and a search was made without showing any search warrant. The cause is not known and the public is filled with dismay.

These are not the signs of good government and an enquiry must be made as to the causes. The Political Agent had better look into the affairs himself and set things right at an early date.—Yours etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### MARRY AT THIRTY.

#### A NOVELIST'S ADVICE

"There ought to be a law prohibiting the marriages of the very young," declared Mr. Rex Beach to a "Tit-Bits" man, when asked what was wrong with modern marriage, and how he explained the alarming increase in divorce cases.

"And yet I do not think marriages of the young are on the increase. Women are waiting until they are older, because so many have careers of their own, and don't have to marry to secure a home."

"Why are you opposed to marriage of the young?" Mr. Beach was asked.

"Because a man does not know his own mind until he is mature," he replied. "Neither does the girl."

"How old do you think a man should be before he marries?"

BOY-AND-GIRL BLUNDERS.

"Thirty, at least. A man cannot judge character until he is that age. The girl a man loves at twenty isn't at all the type he'll love ten years later."

"Nor the woman he loves at thirty the the kind he'll love at forty?"

The novelist laughed. "Perhaps not, but he won't go so far wrong in his choice if he waits until he's thirty. I have inquired into the causes of many shattered marriages, and always I have learned that they were contracted when the man and woman were boy and girl. This boy-and-girl romance is all wrong.

"A man makes an immeasurably better husband when he's mature. A girl who marries a very young man has a struggle before her. His character is just shaping, and so is hers.

"They haven't reached the years when they will know how to give and take. They aren't old enough, or wise enough, or patient enough, to try to adapt themselves to each other. They can't control their tempers.

"Added to this, there is the terrific struggle for existence. If a man marries when he is young, he hasn't reached his full earning power, and penny-pinching isn't conducive to love, particularly when the girl longs for attractive clothes and a good time. It's all very well for people to talk ecstatically about building and struggling together; in practice it doesn't work.

"In the single state it's salutary for a young man to work hard to make his mark but with the added handicap of a home to keep, and a wife and children to support, the strain becomes too great. Friction develops and he despairs."

The talk swerved to eugenic marriages, and Mr. Beach, who himself married at thirty, declared that he didn't believe in them.

"The eugenic law doesn't solve the marriage problem at all," he said. "You'd have super men and women, but the misfits would unite and produce other misfits. We'd have a strange world with two extreme classes of human beings. The superior ones would kill off the defectives or the defectives might cunningly plot to annihilate the others who would have given them such a sense of inferiority

"That's where Nature is so wise. She manages to strike the wholesome medium and give us, principally, just average men and women."

"Is a man ever too old for romance and marriage?"

"Never!" was the emphatic response. "I know that old men marry young wives, and are severely criticized but what of it —if the girls are willing and happy? A man ought to have the right oft securing happiness at any time during his life."

## COVERING THE KAABA.

### CUSTOM BORROWED FROM ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

### HISTORY OF HOLY CARPET.

On the occasion of the completion of the Ghilafi-i-Kaaba—popularly known as the Holy Carpet Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi presentd an address to Sultan Ibn Saud on the 25th of May 1928, dealing with the hisotry of the Ghilafi. The following is the substance of the address:—

The custom of covering the tomb of Kings with magnificent clothes came to the Arabs from Egypt through the Jews. To the Arabs there was nothing more sacred than the Kaaba, therefore they started covering it.

EARLY PRACTICES.

In the beginning no special arrangements were made for the Ghulaf. The walls of the Kaba were generally covered with patched up pieces of sack-cloth or leather. Then it began to be prepared out of the luxurious skins of sacrificed animals. But there was no binding rule about the design of the "covering," the uniformity in its colour scheme or time. The Ghilaf, however, appears to have been "offered" every year.

Among the Kings, Abu Bakar Asad Hamini, King of Yeman was perhaps the first who "clothed" the Kaba.

Qasai of the tribe of Quaraish gave it permanence and distributed the expenses of its preparation over the different clans Abu Rashid in his time, however, defrayed the expenses alone every alternate year.

THE MUSLIM PERIOD.

After the conquest of Mecca the service of this sacred building devolved exclusively on the Muslims and in the year 9 (Hejira) the Prophet "offered" the Ghilaf made of fine Yemen cloth, the expenses of which were defrayed from the Bait-ul-Mal (the public Exchequer). This practice was continued by Abu Bakar, Omar and Osman. In the reign of Osman however, the old Ghilaf used to be interred.

In the time of Amir Moawiah the Ghilaf began to be renewed frequently every year. The practice of selling the old Ghilaf and distributing the proceeds among the poor was also started in this period.

Yazid bin Omayya's Ghilaf was made of 'Deba'—a kind of silk. The practice of renewing the Ghilaf twice or thrice a year was also continued by the Omayyad Khalifs.

When the Khilafat was transferred to the Abbaside family, the Ghilaf also became associated with them. In the year 160 (Hejira) Mehdi Abbas brought the Ghilaf with great pomp. The old Ghilafs were removed and the walls of the Kaba were performed with musk and ambar. In the time of Mamoon-al-Rashid the Ghilaf was renewed thrice a year while the Khalif Jafar sent two Ghilafs every two months.

AFTER THE ABBASIDE EMPIRE.

With the end of the Abbaside Empire, the duty of supplying the Ghilaf was taken up by the Egyptian King Malik Mausur bin Nasir who endowed two villages near Cairo for the purpose. It was at this time that the weaving of Quranic verses and the Kalima in the Ghilaf was introduced. The supply of the Ghilafffrom Egypt continued in the time of the Osmanic Khalifs also. Sultan Sulaiman the great commanded that if the income from the two villages did not suffice for the Ghilaf, the balance was to be paid from the Egyptian Treasury.

FIRING INCIDENT AT MANA.

The continuity was broken for the first time when Sultan Saud bin Abdul Aziz took possession of the Hejaz in 1803 A.D. The Egyptian Ghilaf used to be brought to Mecca accompanied by music etc. and Sultan Saud could not tolerate these forbidden things and therefore the music was prohibited. The Egyptians were also required not to bring the Ghilaf in the shape of a Tazia (coffin). The Egyptians persisted and Sultan Saud was obliged to burn the Tazia. On the fall of the Saudi Kingdom and the reconquest of Hejaz by the Khedive Mohammad Ali of Egypt, the Ghilaf again came with music.

The second break came in the reign of Shareef Husain in 1923. With the Egyptian Mahmal (the decorated wooden frame) there used to come some Doctors also for the service of the Hajis. The Shareef stopped the Doctors. The Mahmal with the Ghilaf turned back from Jeddah and the Shareef got a Ghilaf made by some English firm.

FIRING INCIDENT AT MANG.

The Egyptian Mahmal begins with the Haj of the famous Egyptian Queen Shajratul Dar in 645 (Hejira). Since then the Ghilaf began to come to Mecca with very great pomp. Money was also sent with it, the whole costing the Egyptian Government 50,000 guineas annually. With the advent of Ibn Saud the Egyptian Mahmal again came to Mecca, but owing to the folly or mischief of the Egyptian Commander of the military escort there was firing in Mana. It was Sultan Ibn Saud's tact and leadership that saved many innocent lives at the time. Negotiations were started with the Egyptians that the Mahmal should not be accompanied with music and that the military escort should not carry any arms further than Jeddah. The Egyptian Government rejected the conditions, and the Mahmal stopped in 1927.

The Sultan decided that the duty of supplying the Ghilaf should be performed in future by the Hejaz Government itself. The task was entrusted to Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi who sent weavers, artists and silk from India. The curtain for the door of the Kaba was, however, prepared in Delhi.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.